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Court, 8-0, Orders Nixon to Yield Tapes

President to Obey, But Is Disappointed

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—President Nixon will comply in all respects with a Supreme Court order to turn over documents and tape recordings of 64 conversations, he said in a statement read by his lawyer tonight. James St. Clair said in a nationally broadcast statement that would immediately begin passing the tapes to be turned over to the U.S. District Court in Washington.

He gave no timetable, but said of a "time-consuming" process of analyzing and indexing the tapes.

The statement said that Nixon hoped that his action will contribute to strengthening the principles of executive privilege and not serve as a precedent to destroy it.

The President had fought bitterly the tapes on grounds of executive privilege, but the court said that the need for the tapes in the Watergate cover-up trial outweighed any generalized claim of such privilege.

The tapes will be turned over to Judge John Sirica—not the House Judiciary Committee, which

began its public debate of impeachment less than an hour after Mr. St. Clair read his brief statement.

Mr. St. Clair first read the brief presidential statement, drafted after several hours of discussion today between Mr. Nixon and his chief defense attorney. He then said he would begin work on the turnover of tapes.

No Answers

Mr. St. Clair declined to answer questions as he spoke to newsmen at the press center, 13 miles north of the Western White House.

Mr. Nixon said in the statement that he was disappointed in the verdict, announced eight hours earlier by a unanimous court.

"I have instructed Mr. St. Clair to take whatever measures are necessary so as to comply with that decision in all respects," the statement said.

Judge Sirica now must review each of the tapes for relevance to the cover-up trial, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 9 for six former administration and Nixon campaign aides, including H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell.



Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski smiles as he leaves Supreme Court after decision.

Previous tapes given to Judge Sirica have eventually gone to the judicial panel.

The possibility remained that Mr. Nixon's attorneys could challenge Judge Sirica's rulings of relevance on some of the tapes, which cover a time span from

June 20, 1972—three days after the Watergate break-in—to June 4, 1973.

The House Judiciary Committee, which tonight began televised public debate on articles of impeachment against the

President, appeared likely to adhere to its schedule despite a call from a leading Republican member for a delay in view of the high-court ruling.

Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said, "We can move (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Claims of Privilege Limited

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT)—The Supreme Court ruled today, 8 to 0, that President Nixon must provide potential evidence for the criminal trial of his former associates, rejecting flatly the White House contention that the President had absolute authority to refuse such assistance.

As a result of the decision announced by Chief Justice Warren Burger before a packed and tense courtroom, Mr. Nixon would be required to deliver the records of 64 White House conversations for use in the Watergate cover-up trial, and possibly in impeachment proceedings.

In a broader sense, the high court's ruling reaffirmed its historic position, established in the early days of the republic, that the judicial branch decides what the law is and the executive branch is bound by that determination.

Repeatedly in recent weeks, White House spokesmen have suggested that Mr. Nixon might defy the Supreme Court and refuse, on the basis of "the public interest," to surrender the 64 White House tape recordings at issue to Judge John Sirica of the U.S. District Court here.

Not since the 1952 refusal to permit President Harry Truman to seize the nation's steel mills had the Supreme Court dealt so seriously a blow to a chief executive who read broader powers into his constitutional mandate than the court was willing to recognize.

Immediately, the courteous but one-sided Supreme Court decision appeared likely to sway some undecided Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee to vote in support of articles of impeachment.

Over somewhat longer range, the ruling was expected to increase the number of Republicans and conservative Democrats in the House who would be willing to vote against the President if the impeachment issue should reach the floor, as is now anticipated, late in August or early in September.

In addition, the decision will provide Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, with additional evidence to use in the September trial of six former Nixon aides accused of conspiring to conceal the 1972 burglary of Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex here.

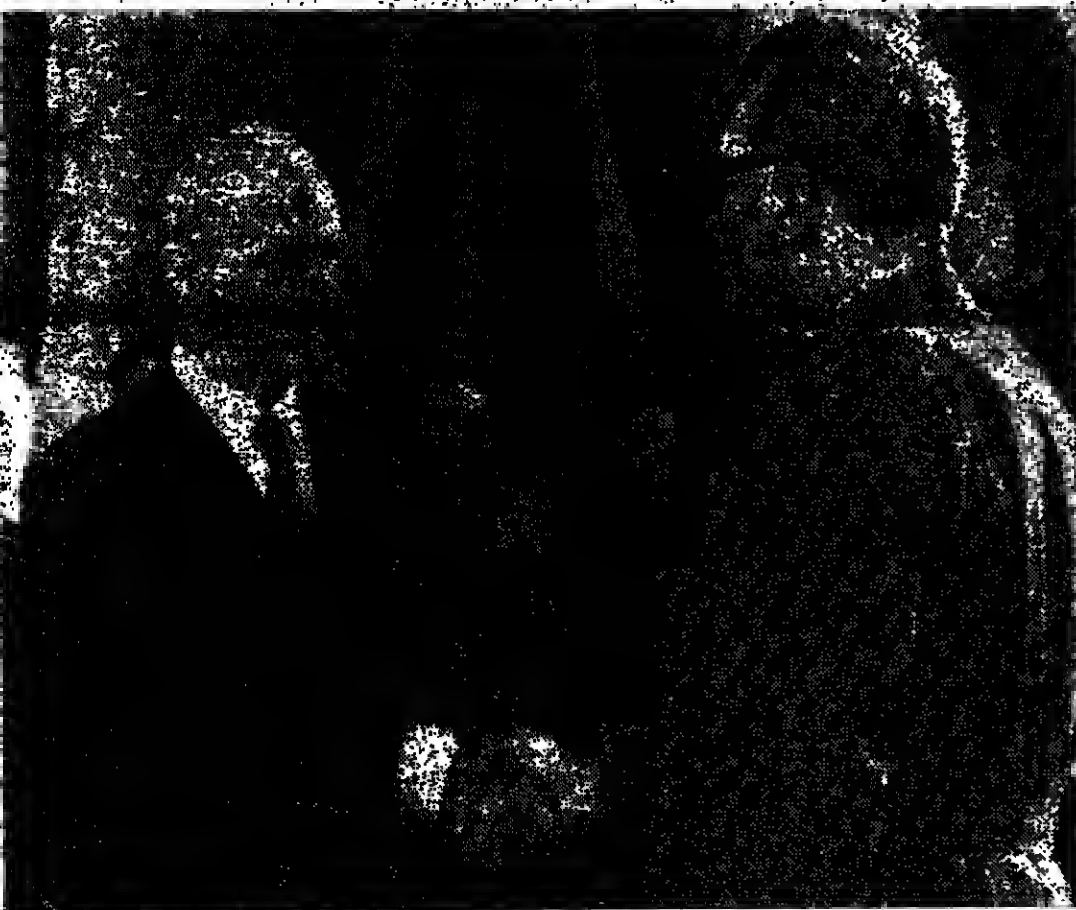
With three of Mr. Nixon's appointees voting against him—the fourth, associate Justice Wil-



Chief Justice Burger

liam Rehnquist, had disqualified himself—the high court took these blunt actions:

• Told the President to comply "forthwith" with Judge Sirica's order to turn over the tapes for screening and subsequent submission to Mr. Jaworski of all (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Premier Constantine Caramanlis shakes hands with Gen. Phaedon Giziadis, head of the outgoing Greek junta, after swearing in ceremony in Athens early yesterday.

Javits Says Credibility 'Unimpaired'

Kissinger Testifies 3 Hours on Wiretaps

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned testimony of State Department Secretary Henry Kissinger for three hours yesterday on matters suggesting that he had misled the committee last year about his role in wiretapping of 17 officials newsmen from 1969 to 1971.

Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., said that he had heard Kissinger in the closed hearings but to lead him to reverse his story of Mr. Kissinger's "credibility remains unimpaired."

Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., refused to make any judgment on whether Kissinger's testimony removed all doubt, asserting that this "something the entire committee would have to decide."

The final witness, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., former military aide to President Nixon, testified in House chief of staff, Tuesday.

when he was confirmed as secretary of state.

The FBI documents, including memo by the late J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI during the period of the wiretaps in question, said that Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig initiated certain of the taps in an effort to stem leaks of national security information to the press.

Mr. Kissinger, in testimony to the committee last September and in several news conferences, has insisted that he did not initiate the program of wiretaps, but supplied names of people on his National Security Council staff who either had access to information being leaked, or whose names turned up in the course of an investigation of someone else.

In addition, Mr. Kissinger has said that members of his staff who had adverse information in their security files also were put on the list of those wiretapped.

After a number of stories appeared last month quoting the FBI documents and casting doubt on his credibility, Mr. Kissinger, in an emotional news conference in June 11 in Salzburg, threatened to quit if his reputation was not cleared of perjury allegations.

His argument that he did not take the initiative in the taps was bolstered by a letter from President Nixon to Sen. Fulbright June 14 taking complete responsibility for the wiretap program and asserting that Mr. Kissinger's previous testimony was "entirely correct."

Mr. Kissinger, after his appearance yesterday, brushed past newsmen. But in off-the-cuff

New Athens Government Recognizes Makarios as Legally Head of Cyprus

ATHENS, July 24 (AP)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis today swore in a national unity government of veteran politicians and economists.

His foreign minister and deputy premier, George Mavros, shortly after being sworn in, said that the new government recognizes Archbishop Makarios as President and legal head of Cyprus.

Mr. Mavros said, "When Makarios will return is another question. That's his business."

He said that Greece "has accepted fully the United Nations Security Council decision on Cyprus. One of the points of this resolution is a call for the restoration of constitutional order. Since we accept that, we therefore recognize President Makarios as the legal head of Cyprus."

From San Clemente, President Nixon sent congratulations to Mr. Caramanlis, expressing the "full support" of the United States in the effort to re-establish peace on Cyprus and within the alliance, referring to the fact that Greece and Turkey, members of NATO, moved to the brink of war in the Cyprus crisis.

The new cabinet represented a cross-section of Greek politicians and economists, most of whom for years have been overshadowed by the country's military rulers.

In addition to extricating Greece from the Cyprus crisis, the government will be faced with mounting economic problems. The ousted military government was unable to cope with inflation, demonstrated by a 31 per cent increase in prices last year.

Reliable sources said that Mr.

Caramanlis agreed to end his 11 years of self-imposed exile and head the government only after receiving assurances that the military leaders would return to their barracks and let him run things without interference.

The way was cleared for Mr. Caramanlis' return yesterday when President Phaedon Giziadis announced the resignation of the military-backed regime headed by Premier Adamantios Andreouso-poulos.

The strongman of the fallen military regime, Brig. Gen. Di-

mitrios Ioannidis, was reported transferred to the northeast part of the country to assume a command along the Greek-Turkish border, according to military sources.

The sources said Gen. Ioannidis, the chief of the military police who toppled dictator George Papadopoulos in a bloodless coup last November and then ran the regime from behind the scenes, had offered his resignation from the military, but was refused.

Officials said a few of the ministries and under secretary

posts had not yet been named. In addition to Mr. Mavros, the new cabinet included:

• Xenophon Zolotas, economic coordinator; Evangelos Averoff, defense; Takis Lambiris, under secretary for press and information; John Pseftozoglou, finance; Nicholas Louros, education; Solon Glikas, public order; Constantine Papadantonios, justice; George Ballis, interior; Constantine Tsakos, culture and science; and Andros Kokevis, social services.

Mr. Caramanlis was sworn in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

As Fighting Continues

Clerides Warns Against Makarios Return Now

NICOSIA, July 24 (UPI)—With the Cyprus cease-fire remaining shaky, the island's third president in nine days said today that it would be most unwise for Archbishop Makarios to return now.

"I think it would be most unwise under present circumstances," said Glafkos Clerides, who took over yesterday from Nikos Sampson, the man who helped depose Archbishop Makarios nine days ago.

(AP reported that Archbishop Makarios, asked in New York when he expected to return to the presidency, said: "I hope in the next few weeks." He said that he did not expect to attend the discussions on Cyprus in Geneva, at least for the first few days.)

Sporadic but heavy fighting continued in Cyprus 48 hours after a United Nations cease-fire went into effect. Nicosia was shelled again during the night. Turkish Army troops traded shots with Greek forces along the frontiers of Greek-Turkish communities.

A UN officer reported "many cease-fire violations" throughout the day, particularly in Nicosia.

"There is no question but that the Turks are trying to expand their enclave and bridgehead," he said.

The biggest battle flared at Bellapais, three miles southeast of Kyrenia, on the mountain road from the coast to the capital. The UN officer said another battle erupted farther along the road but said he had no details or casualty figures.

(At the UN, the Security Council last night unanimously called upon all parties in Cyprus to comply immediately with the cease-fire, AP reported. The session had been requested by Greece.)

Mr. Clerides said that the fighting must stop.

"There is a serious risk if the conflict continues that the state of Cyprus will be destroyed—both economically and physically," he said.

"The tensions and passions that will be created will make it impossible for Greek and Turk to be in a position to coexist in one state," he said.

Mr. Clerides said he doubted that the Geneva talks between Britain, Greece and Turkey would resolve the Cyprus problem.

Early Elections Pledged

He pledged early elections, and said he would never accept partition of the island into separate Greek and Turkish areas.

Elections "in the near future" would be both for the presidency and for the Cyprus legislature, the House of Representatives, he said. There was nothing to bar Archbishop Makarios from running for office again, he said.

"It is a free country," he said. "Every citizen has a right to present himself for election."

Asked whether the archbishop should return or not, he said it "would be better to leave that matter for the peoples of Cyprus to decide, not a President who has taken over with the objective of limiting the bloodshed."

He said he was not barring Archbishop Makarios from re-



Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides (right) at press conference yesterday with Foreign Minister Dimity Demetrian.

Greek, Turkish, U.K. Envoys To Open Geneva Talks Today

GENEVA, July 24 (UPI)—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers will fly to Geneva tomorrow for Cyprus peace talks, spokesmen for the three delegations said today.

Diplomatic officials said that the talks, originally scheduled for this afternoon but postponed because of the resignation of the Greek military regime, will begin tomorrow.

Cyprus to be represented, at least in the opening phase.

The United States has announced that it is sending William Buftum, assistant secretary of state for international organizations, to Geneva, too. His role has not been specified, but conference sources said that he may sit in on the talks as an observer and that he may also play a more active role in any future Cyprus peace settlement.

The United Nations is host to the conference at its European headquarters—the Palais des Nations overlooking Lake Geneva.

It is not actually participating. But UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is sending Roberto Guyer, under secretary-general for special political affairs, as an observer.

No place has been reserved for Cyprus at the conference table.

The Cyprus delegation to UN headquarters here said that it has received no word whether representatives of the new government of President Glafkos Clerides ultimately will sit in—at least on the sidelines.

But there were unconfirmed reports that Archbishop Makarios may come to Geneva to try to lobby the British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers.

Under present arrangements, there are no immediate plans for

Relaxing at Hilton

Five Minutes With the Five-Day President

NICOSIA, July 24 (UPI)—At the same time as the new President of Cyprus, Glafkos Clerides, started work, his predecessor relaxed.

Former President Nikos Sampson appeared at the Hilton Hotel and ordered a beer.

"I decided to step aside and leave it to Mr. Clerides to conduct future discussions on the Cyprus problem because he had the necessary experience in discussions of this nature," Mr. Sampson said.

"I took the decision to avoid a civil war in Athens and to keep the Greeks united, and I think that I have succeeded in this," he said.

Mr. Sampson, a former ROKA gunman who ruled Cyprus for

only five days, said it would have been four if he had had his way.

"The decision to leave power in the hands of Mr. Clerides was taken 24 hours before it came into effect, but we couldn't find him at home to tell him he was the new President."

"I think the Cypriots can live united even after what has happened with the Turkish invasion, and we must keep the island free of foreign influence," he said.

"The Greeks of Cyprus have never been under foreign influence and never will be."

The ex-President finished his beer, grinned and walked out of the hotel.

Bomb Blast Damages French Office in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Police sought a motive today for a bomb explosion which damaged the offices of a French military mission last night near the Embassy Row district.

There were no injuries in the explosion, which blew out windows of the building and shattered glass in other buildings along the block. The mission is in charge of French purchases of U.S. military hardware.

Credits Turkish Action

Ecevit Welcomes 'New Era For Freedom in Our Region'

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, July 24 (UPI)—Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey yesterday called the installation of a new civilian government in Greece a step toward "a new era for democracy and freedom in our region."

The collapse of the Greek military dictatorship was seen by officials here as a promising opportunity to resolve by negotiation some longstanding differences between Greece and Turkey that had exploded into war on the island of Cyprus.

Mr. Ecevit attributed the changes in government in Greece and in the Greek sector of Cyprus to Turkey's landing of an armored division of more than 10,000 men on Cyprus to protect the rights of the Turkish minority on the divided island.

"I have strong hopes that developments toward establishing a democratic way of life in Cyprus as well as in Greece will facilitate closer cooperation and friendly relations between us, for we shall be speaking the same political language," Mr. Ecevit said.

In a warmly worded message of congratulations to Constantine Carmanlis, Mr. Ecevit urged that Greece and Turkey, which are NATO allies, "bury the bitter memories of the past."

"From the day it took office it has been the sincere desire of my government to start a friendly dialogue and cooperation in all fields with our neighbor and ally Greece," the message said. It added:

"I have strong hopes that, as an experienced statesman who can appreciate the value of close and healthy relations between Turkey and Greece for world peace, countries and for world peace."

Portuguese Appoint Junta to Run Angola

LISBON, July 24 (Reuters)—Vice-Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho has been appointed president of a military junta which is to take control of the Portuguese African territory of Angola. It was announced here today.

The junta will replace the governor general of the territory, Gen. Silvestre Marques, who was recalled to Lisbon earlier this week, a spokesman for the Overseas Territories Ministry said.

Theodorakis and Melina Mercouri Ending Exiles, Going to Greece

PARIS, July 24 (UPI)—Film star Melina Mercouri said today that she and composer Mikis Theodorakis have decided to return to Greece from their exile in France.

Mrs. Mercouri said, "Mikis is flying home today. I will go back home in a few days' time."

"The struggle of the Greek people, the collapse of the American policy which kept the Greek people prisoner of the junta for seven years, the blood of students and workers, the disaster of the Cypriot people, provide us with the possibility of returning home," she said.

"We shall go back and fight in our country for a true democracy and a true independence. The people shall win."

Miss Mercouri was deprived of her Greek nationality because of her opposition to the military government, and abroad she waged an impassioned campaign for a return to democratic rule. Miss Mercouri said that she had not yet decided whether to



Mikis Theodorakis at Le Bourget Airport yesterday.

leave for Athens alone or to wait until her husband, American film director Jules Dassin, returns from New York and go with him Sunday.

Clerides, Veteran Negotiator, Known for His Calm Attitude

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, July 24 (UPI)—In a part of the world known for volcanic orators and fiery politicians, Glafkos John Clerides, the durable Greek Cypriot political leader, is notable for his calm; so much so, in fact, that his Turkish critics have been known to refer to him as "kum kiliginda," a wolf camouflaged as a sheep.

That quality of serenity, or seeming serenity, may prove important now that Mr. Clerides, 55, the head of Cyprus's House of Representatives, has been named acting president of the island republic.

If Mr. Clerides continues in a position of leadership, a prime task will be to assuage the Greek-Turkish hatred that has flared in recent days. And for this he is richly suited, by experience as well as temperament.

For years, Mr. Clerides headed

the Greek Cypriot delegation at the endless, unproductive intercommunal talks with representatives of Cyprus's Turkish community. But even if the talks never got far, Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, established considerable personal trust in one another.

Mr. Clerides's calm, his admirers say, is partly training. He was steeped in the restrained British courtroom tradition as a student at the University of London, and eventually qualified as a barrister.

His studies were interrupted by World War II, and he joined the Royal Air Force. He took part in bombing raids over Germany and was taken prisoner after being shot down over Hamburg. He escaped from German prison camps three times but was recaptured each time.

After the war he returned to Nicosia, where he was born. He became associated with EOKA, the anti-British underground group. Following the island's first national elections, for the House of Representatives in 1960, Mr. Clerides became president of the House at the age of 41.

He soon emerged, British observers reported, as one of the ablest of President Makarios's political advisers. As president of the House, he filled in for the archbishop during the latter's trips abroad.



Archbishop Makarios in New York Tuesday. He said he planned to return to Cyprus.

"It is a fact that Turkish forces have now opened a corridor and have joined with Turkish forces in Nicosia," he said.

"It is also a fact that at some points they have gone beyond the frontiers of the old Turkish Cypriot community lines."

Mr. Clerides said the Turks had proposed that the port of Kyrenia, now virtually deserted, should be made a free port for Turks.

18,000 Turkish Troops

UN and military officials told newsmen in the British base of Akrotiri that there were now about 18,000 Turkish troops on Cyprus. They said the Turks had widened their beachhead on the north coast near Kyrenia to between 10 or 15 miles, and sent tanks rumbling south through the mountain pass to Nicosia. More Turkish troops were being landed by helicopter and ship, the officials said.

60 Americans Evacuated

STUTTGART, July 24 (AP)—Sixty American citizens were evacuated from Cyprus today in a joint U.S.-British effort. The U.S. European Command military headquarters here announced. The evacuation completed removal of known concentrations of Americans from the island. The statement said, adding that U.S. Sixth Fleet units will continue to stand by for further evacuations, if required.

Philippines Outlaws Pinball, Slot Machines

MANTILA, July 24 (AP)—The martial-law regime has outlawed the use of pinball and slot machines in the Philippines.

Imposing severe penalties for violations, President Ferdinand Marcos decreed the use of such gambling devices illegal. He said the measure was taken to protect the "moral regeneration program" of the "new society."

Athens Acts For Makarios

(Continued from Page 1)

before dawn today after returning at the invitation of the military leaders. Thousands stayed up past midnight to give him a tumultuous welcome.

Crowds gathered again today outside the downtown hotel where Mr. Carmanlis set up temporary headquarters and received politicians who were active before the 1967 military coup.

Mr. Carmanlis was faced with a multitude of problems stemming from the coup in Cyprus, for which the Greek military dictatorship was blamed, and the Turkish invasion of the island that followed the coup.

Military preparations continued at a frenzied pace following general mobilization on Saturday after Turkey invaded Cyprus.

Mr. Carmanlis's first preoccupation was how to react to this situation. Sources close to him said that diplomatic pressure was already being exerted on him to seek a peaceful settlement, rather than any military action.

In the meantime, former military leaders were being sought out by angry crowds and at least one was reportedly beaten.

U.S. Reaction

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters)—The United States today welcomed the return of civilian government to Greece and said that it was conducting relations with the Acting President of Cyprus, Glafkos Clerides.

The State Department, however, carefully refrained from saying whether it officially recognized Mr. Clerides as the new head of state in Cyprus.

"The United States is conducting its relations with Mr. Clerides, who, according to the Cyprus Constitution, has the right to serve as President under certain circumstances," the statement said.

Earlier, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, "We welcome the return of civilian government in Greece. We are looking forward to close and friendly relations with the new Greek government, who are old friends of ours."

French Soldier Killed

TOULON, France, July 24 (Reuters)—A French soldier was stabbed to death and four other persons severely injured in a fight between soldiers and North Africans here last night, police said today.

U.S. Arms Bill Cut \$1 Billion By Conferees

Minuteman Testing Barred Over U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday to cut nearly \$1 billion from the administration's military weapons budget for this year and to ban tests of Minuteman missiles over the northwest United States.

Winding up a month of wrangling over House and Senate versions of the weapons bill, the conferees also voted to allow the military services to gas and poison dogs in military research projects if the aim is to preserve human life.

Negotiators from the Senate and House Armed Services Committees announced that they had approved a \$2.16-billion weapons authorization for the year that began July 1, a cut of almost \$1 billion in the administration's request.

The compromise was \$340 million more than the Senate had voted and \$484 million less than the House voted.

In the controversial matter of using dogs for lethal research, the Senate had approved a proposal by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., to prohibit the armed forces from using the animals in medical research with poison gases and other chemicals.

The conferees committee rejected Sen. Humphrey's amendment to say that the provision "is not to inhibit research aimed at preserving human life."

Pentagon to Continue

Since both the Air Force and Army—the two services that bought beagles for poison research—have said that their purpose is to check substances that might be poisonous to humans, the rewritten amendment seemed to allow the Pentagon to do exactly what it had been doing with the dogs.

The conferees also accepted a Senate amendment to drop all funds requested by the Air Force to test-fire Minuteman missiles from silos in Montana over Montana, Idaho, Oregon and corners of Washington and California.

The compromise bill must still be reapproved by both houses, but that is considered largely a formality.

The conference voted \$1 billion in military aid to South Vietnam this year, \$600 million less than the administration requested.

In Case of War

Raw-Material Supply Lines For NATO Called Vulnerable

By Drew Middleton

LONDON (UPI)—The assured supply by sea of oil and other essential minerals in the event of war with the Soviet Union has become the primary problem facing the Atlantic alliance.

The United States, in the opinion of strategic planners at NATO headquarters in Brussels and in Washington and London, is—like many of its European allies—fast becoming a have-not nation, dependent for industrial vigor on imports from overseas.

According to a recent survey commissioned by the U.S. Navy, 100 minerals are imported to America, 16 of them in amounts greater than 100,000 tons annually. Last year, total imports of those minerals were \$6 billion.

Energy imports last year were valued at about \$8 billion, consisting of two billion barrels of crude oil and refined products and a trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

The problem facing the Navy and other treaty members is simply how to insure the raw-material supply in time of war.

The alliance gets its essential minerals, such as iron ore, bauxite and copper, from four distant sources: the Persian Gulf, southern Africa, Australia and South America. As strategic planners see it, the sea lanes from the Persian Gulf to Western Europe and the United States have become the most important naval area in the world.

America's allies, according to retired Vice-Adm. John Lee, are "demonstrably vulnerable" to scarcities in resources. But Washington planners, projecting U.S. needs into the 1980s, fear that the United States will be vulnerable, too.

The most likely development in a crisis, as they see it, is an undeclared war by Soviet submarines against Western shipping around the Cape of Good Hope.

The establishment of a working relationship with South Africa on protection of this route is one of the politically sensitive problems for North Atlantic planners because of the antipathy of some members—notably the Netherlands and Norway—to South Africa's racial policies.

According to senior officers here, Adm. Ralph Cousins, supreme allied commander in the Atlantic, has planned as far as he can safeguard for the transport of tankers and other merchant ships around the cape.

But he has no permission to establish contacts with the small but efficient South African Navy. And, granted the urgent wartime



Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin looks through high-powered glasses across the Jordan River at Jordanian positions during tour Tuesday of Israeli-occupied West Bank.

News Analysis

Israel Is Still Divided on Palestinian Policy

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, July 24 (UPI)—Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin, who has been involved in determined efforts to mold a united front within his government and ruling Labor party over the issue of the future of the Palestinian people, seems to have been unsuccessful so far.

Statements made within the cabinet during its discussion of this issue Sunday and speeches in the Knesset (parliament) debate yesterday are seen by observers here as proof that the question of Israel's attitude to the demand for an independent Palestinian state is far from resolved.

In the Knesset debate, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan enunciated the government by calling for the establishment of Israel settlements "everywhere on the West Bank of the Jordan" and by advocating that Israel maintain military strongholds along the Jordan River and near the large towns in order to safeguard its security.

Opposition Parties

That speech, as well as proposals made by speakers from opposition parties, split the voting within the Labor party faction in

which Gen. Dayan and Mr. Rabin both belong. Some observers expect that this rift will become wider when the time to make some agonizing decisions in the negotiations with Israel's neighbors draws near.

Mr. Rabin brought the issue up for debate in the government Sunday. He was reported to have hoped to put an end to what he is said to have termed "loose talk" within the cabinet—"loose talk" of giving recognition to a "palestinian entity" or even of accepting the Palestine Liberation Organization, under certain conditions as negotiators at the Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Rabin's own position, repeated on several occasions in the last few weeks, is that Israel should refuse to negotiate with any entity except a full-fledged state, refuse to recognize the PLO as representing the Palestinians, and refuse to agree to the establishment of a "third state" between Israel and Jordan. He argues that such a state will not be viable and will just prolong the Middle East strife.

Apart from the substantive arguments for this position, Mr. Rabin is reported to have claimed that it would be wrong tactically to demonstrate any flexibility on this issue at this time. He feels that any move by Israel in that direction, would weaken the position of Jordan's King Hussein within the Arab world, drive him to be less compromising in his public statements and give support to the daydream who still demand the destruction of the state of Israel.

"Continue to Strive"

After the seven-hour discussion Sunday, Mr. Rabin obtained the backing of the government for his position. The communiqué issued after the meeting emphasized: "Israel will continue to strive for peace agreements with the Arab states within defensible borders that will be achieved in negotiations without prior condition." The statement continued: "The government will try to begin negotiations for a peace agreement with Jordan."

This peace will be based on the existence of two independent states, Israel with its capital, united Jerusalem, and an Arab Jordanian Palestinian state east of Jordan, whose borders will be determined in negotiations between Israel and Jordan. In this state, the identity of both Jordanian and Palestinians will find expression within the framework of good neighborly relations with Israel.

While the debate and its conclusions seemed to have only reiterated the position previously pronounced by Mr. Rabin and held by former Israeli governments, observers noted a few significant points of departure. For one thing, no less than five of the 18 members of the cabinet voted for a minority resolution demanding that Israel strive for negotiations not only with the Jordanian state but also with such "palestinian elements" that would recognize the existence of Israel and agree to make peace.

No Active Part

His wife, carrying a baby in her arms, did not take an active part in the hijacking, witnesses said. They said that the man threatened a stewardess with a gun forced her to take him to cockpit, where he held the plane at gunpoint.

There were no indications motive. But the man was being taken part in the hijacking of another Avianca airplane forced to fly to Cuba in 1969, police said.

It was Colombia's fourth hijacking this year.

Earlier today, it was reported that an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 had been hijacked over Bermuda. But that turned out to be unfounded when the plane landed at New York Kennedy airport.

months later at sharply high prices.

The report said that he had the shares at artificially prices from a group of 11 companies that he controlled as a director and chief financial officer or through his of business interests. The report also says that he failed to inform the other directors of these companies that he and his associates were the purchasers.

Sir Denys was said to have sold two brokerage firms to the shares in National Group in effort to conceal his identity as the principal buyer, although the financier maintained that he had other reasons for using two intermediaries.

The report made no recommendations as to what action, if any, should be taken against Sir Denys and the seven other directors of the companies who were said to have profited.

However, by referring breaches of fiduciary responsibility or trust, and to the failure to provide adequate information to other shareholders, the report of Trade obviously suggests that laws should be enacted to prevent such misdeeds.

Code-named "Overload," the operation is designed, according to the government statement, to give maximum protection to the tribespeople who have been constantly harassed by terrorists within this area.

Earlier Bill Failed

An effort was made to bring the City under closer public con-

Also, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon offered an amendment to the motion presented by Mr. Rabin and his 8-10-7 majority. This amendment omitted the negative stance to a Palestinian state and only the positive wording stating the existence of two states, Israel and Jordan.

Another change in policy is resolution to strive for negotiations with Jordan. The point previously held by Mr. Rabin, another round of negotiations with Egypt as the immediate step to be sought by Israel. The decision to give priority to talks with Jordan is said to fit in with American thinking in this matter. The resolution may be of help to Mr. Allon, who is expected to leave for Washington tomorrow and start early next a series of talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other members of the administration.

Gunman Die In Hijacking Avianca Jet

CALL, Colombia, July 24 (Reuters)—Police today killed a hijacker of a Colombian plane and arrested his wife, an alleged accomplice when the plane landed in this southwestern Colombian city.

The shooting took place in the remaining 123 passengers, including the woman, had left Avianca Airlines' Boeing 707 only the six-man crew and hijacker remained aboard, it said.

Police said that the hijacker, identified as Eduardo Marti, was shot when he threatened a police officer who boarded the aircraft. He received three wounds and died on his way to a hospital.

Martinez hijacked the jet as it was on a domestic flight between the northwestern cities of Medellin and Cali. He ordered the pilot to fly to Cali.

His wife, carrying a baby in her arms, did not take an active part in the hijacking, witnesses said.

They said that the man threatened a stewardess with a gun forced her to take him to cockpit, where he held the plane at gunpoint.

There were no indications motive. But the man was being taken part in the hijacking of another Avianca airplane forced to fly to Cuba in 1969, police said.

It was Colombia's fourth hijacking this year.

Earlier today, it was reported that an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 had been hijacked over Bermuda. But that turned out to be unfounded when the plane landed at New York Kennedy airport.

months later at sharply high prices.

The report said that he had the shares at artificially prices from a group of 11 companies that he controlled as a director and chief financial officer or through his of business interests. The report also says that he failed to inform the other directors of these companies that he and his associates were the purchasers.

Sir Denys was said to have sold two brokerage firms to the shares in National Group in effort to conceal his identity as the principal buyer, although the financier maintained that he had other reasons for using two intermediaries.

The report made no recommendations as to what action, if any, should be taken against Sir Denys and the seven other directors of the companies who were said to have profited.

However, by referring breaches of fiduciary responsibility or trust, and to the failure to provide adequate information to other shareholders, the report of Trade obviously suggests that laws should be enacted to prevent such misdeeds.

Code-named "Overload," the operation is designed, according to the government statement, to give maximum protection to the tribespeople who have been constantly harassed by terrorists within this area.

Earlier Bill Failed

An effort was made to bring the City under closer public con-

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هكذا من الأصل

Weyer Announces

resident to Obey Decision ut Declares Disappointment

(Continued from Page 1)
ad now" in his criminal proce-
on of Watergate defendants.
Jaworski said, "I'm ap-
ly pleased it was a unanimi-
sion. It doesn't leave any
it in anyone's mind."
d the chairman of the House
ublican Conference, Rep.
Anderson of Illinois, said,
ould have been extremely
rised if there had been any
decision."
over, Rep. Robert McClory
Illinois, second-ranking Repub-
a member of the Judiciary
unittee, urged the committee
hold up on its impeachment
now scheduled before Mon-
until it can study the sub-
ned tapes.
ep. McClory, who has im-
singly taken the role of
esman for the panel's minor-
members, said that he believ-
most of his GOP colleagues
ed that the vote should be

delayed because "here's impor-
tant evidence we do not have; we
should review those tapes before
reaching our conclusions."
Judiciary Committee staff ex-
perts who worked on other White
House tapes have said it would
take at least two months to pro-
duce usable transcripts, even if
the committee received the tapes
right away. The committee has
subpoenaed most of the same
tapes covered by the court order
but Mr. Nixon has refused to
comply with its subpoenas.

Judiciary Committee Chairman
Peter Rodino, D-N.J., as well as
senior Democrats in both the
House and Senate, strongly op-
posed any such delay. Speaker
Alister said, "House Democrats
Whip Thomas O'Neill, of Mas-
sachusetts, said, "I don't
want any delay."

If the House were to vote ap-
proval of articles of impeach-
ment and the Senate had not
completed its trial of the Presi-
dent by the time the present 93d
Congress expires Jan. 3, there is
a question whether the resolution
of impeachment remains valid.
Some senators believe that the
Senate, as a "continuing body,"
could continue the trial into the
new Congress, but this is a gray
area legally.

Mr. Jaworski told reporters to-
day that it would be acceptable
to him if the White House
relinquished the tapes one at a
time, rather than delay and pro-
duce them all at once. He said
he still hopes the cover-up trial,
for which he sought the tapes as
evidence, can begin Sept. 9 as
scheduled.

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C.,
who headed the Senate's Water-
gate probe, "It's one of the most
heavily debated (the high court)
has ever made in the entire his-
tory of the nation. It lays to rest
the fallacious notion that the
President... is above the Con-
stitution and the laws."

Prison Sex Is Ruled Out

NEWARK, July 24 (AP).—
Federal judge ruled yester-
day that prisoners have no
constitutional right to sex.
U. S. District Court Judge
Robert Bunker ruled in a suit
by Rahway State Prison in-
mates who said that New Jer-
sey's failure to institute home
roughs or conjugal visits
counted to cruel and un-
usual punishment.
"The term conjugal visits
to be taken as a euphemism
for sexual intercourse," Judge
Bunker said. "What plaintiffs
want is for the prison officials
to provide facilities for them
to have sexual intercourse
with the visitors."

aris Approves balanced Budget 1 '75-\$52 Billion

ARIS, July 24 (AP).—The
rich government today approv-
ed a balanced budget for 1975,
h increases in receipts and ex-
penditures of 18.8 per cent over
current year's totals.
resident Valéry Giscard d'Es-
taing called it an anti-infla-
tion budget that sacrifices non-
essential. Budget increases
e been made for telecom-
munications equipment, more ju-
dicial and penitentiary employ-
ees for old-age pensions.

he budget provides for a 4.8
cent real increase in expendi-
tures, and an 8.9 per cent allow-
ance for additional costs due to
inflation.

anger Strike Said End in Mexico Jails

TEHUACAN, July 24 (AP).—
More than 100 young foreigners,
t of them from the United
States, have ended their hunger
strike in two Mexico City jails
for two weeks, prison officials
said.
ere was no immediate con-
sultation from the inmates, most
whom were arrested at the
Los Olivos airport with drugs
were trying to smuggle from
the Americas to the United
States. The prisoners said that
they were tortured by the Mexi-
can police and tricked into false
statements which they did not
understand, and that the U.S.
consulate neglected them. The
Mexican government denied the
charges, and the embassy said
it had been doing all it could.

I flew home Pan Am.



What I particularly liked was when
we were boarding the plane, they
were very organized, called the
numbers of the seats. The boarding
was very fast and it wasn't confused
at all."
witch! PAN AM
Pan Am now. The world's most experienced airline.



Crowd gathered outside Supreme Court yesterday morning anticipating decision.

High Court Orders Nixon to Yield Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

Left standing the Watergate
grand jury action in naming Mr.
Nixon as an indicted co-con-
spirator in the cover-up by ruling
that the question was irrelevant,
and adding that the court should
not have agreed to review Judge
Sirica's refusal to strike the Presi-
dent's name from the indictment
in the first place.

Denied a motion by James
St. Clair, the President's chief
defense counsel, that the justices
examine the records of the Water-
gate grand jury to determine
whether there was enough evi-

dence to warrant the naming of
Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator.
Reading a condensed version of
his 31-page opinion, Chief Justice
Burger rejected every legal de-
fense that the White House had
attempted to erect in defense of
the President's refusal to deliver
the tape recordings to Judge
Sirica.

The court concluded unani-
mously, the chief justice said, that
the President did not have an
absolute constitutional right to
keep his records confidential and
that the interests of fairness in
administering criminal justice
outweighed the qualified privilege
Mr. Nixon did enjoy.

"The allowance of the privilege
to withhold evidence that is de-
monstrably relevant in a crim-
inal trial would cut deeply into
the guarantee of due process of
law and gravely impair the basic
function of the courts," Justice
Burger declared.

The chief justice also said:
"A president's acknowledged
need for confidentiality in the
communications of his office is
general in nature, whereas the
constitutional need for produc-
tion of relevant evidence in a
criminal proceeding is specific
and central to the fair adju-
dication of a particular criminal
case in the administration of justice."

"Without access to specific
facts, a criminal prosecution may
be totally frustrated. The Presi-
dent's broad interest in confi-
dentiality of communications will
not be violated by disclosure of a
limited number of conversations
preliminarily shown to have some
bearing on the pending criminal
cases."

The tapes that Mr. Nixon will
now be required to deliver to
Judge Sirica will be screened by
the judge for any information
that is relevant to the conspiracy
trial of six former Nixon aides
charged with covering up the
Watergate burglary, and that
evidence will then be passed on
to the special prosecutor.

Mr. Jaworski predicted after the
court session that any evidence
involved would be available in
time for the scheduled opening
of the Watergate cover-up trial
on Sept. 9.

It appeared unlikely, however,
that any material on the tapes
would become available for the
purposes of impeachment before
a vote by the full House of
Representatives expected in late
August or early September on
charges against Mr. Nixon that
the Judiciary Committee was ex-
pected to adopt within the next
few days.

Underscored Need
The Supreme Court cautioned
in its decision that Judge Sirica's
screening must involve
scrupulous protection against
any release or publication of ma-
terial not found by the court.
at that stage, probably inadmis-
sible in evidence and relevant to the
issues of the trial for which it
is sought.

Justice Burger also underscored
the need that Judge Sirica
"discharge his responsibility to
see to it that, until released to
the special prosecutor, no in-
camera (privately-examined se-
cret) material is revealed to any-
one."

Once relevant excerpts of the
White House tapes have been
delivered to Mr. Jaworski, it is
up to him to decide what infor-
mation, if any, should be for-
warded to the House Judiciary
Committee for impeachment pur-
poses, and whether any such
transmission should be delayed
because of the cover-up trial.

Some Judiciary Committee
members are expected to argue

that proceedings be held up to
take into consideration whatever
evidence the new tapes may
provide, but that would clearly
require a postponement of six
weeks to two months, something
the House leadership is believed
unlikely to sanction.

But the Supreme Court decision
did not recognize the interrelation
between the Watergate trial evi-
dence, officially before the jus-
tices, and its possible applicability
to impeachment, a connection
that Mr. St. Clair had repeatedly
urged them to weigh.

Other Appointees
Voting against the White House
position, in addition to Justice
Burger, were two other appointees
of the President: Associate Jus-
tices Harry Blackmun and Lewis
Powell Jr. The fourth Nixon ap-
pointee, Justice Rehnquist, de-
clined to sit on the case, appar-
ently because of his prior service
in the Justice Department under
former Attorney General John
Mitchell, one of the defendants
in the cover-up trial.

Also concurring in the unani-
mous decision were Associate Jus-
tices William Douglas, William
Brennan Jr., Potter Stewart,
Byron White and Thurgood
Marshall.

Some Supreme Court observers
had predicted that there would
be strong pressure for a unani-
mous ruling by the justices, in an
institutional effort to discourage
Mr. Nixon from refusing to obey
the court.

The court chamber was packed
with lawyers, newsmen and specu-
lators, many of whom had waited
in line on the marble steps for
hours. The palpable suspense was
ended almost immediately, as Jus-
tice Burger began announcing the
ruling.

For 17 minutes, Justice Burger
read carefully and unemotionally
from the opinion. Only occasion-
ally did he nod to emphasize a
point, such as his assertion that
"it is emphatically the province
and duty of this court to say
what the law is with respect
to the claim of privilege present-
ed in this case."

The justices had obviously re-
acted negatively to Mr. St. Clair's
argument that the high court had
no authority to review a unilateral
decision by the President that
certain material was legally
privileged.

As a result of the justices' de-
cision that they should not have
considered reviewing the undictat-
ed co-conspirator question raised by
the White House, Mr. Nixon's
name will remain on the indict-
ment pursuant to Judge Sirica's
refusal to expunge it.

The court held that the judge's
ruling upholding the tapes' sub-
poena was appealable because,
otherwise, it could only be
viewed by citing the President for
contempt and appealing that or-
der, a method the justices called
"peculiarly inappropriate" under
the circumstances.

Legal Standing
Also rejected unanimously was
Mr. St. Clair's contention that Mr.
Jaworski did not have the legal
standing to sue the President.
The special prosecutor's guar-
antee of independence upon his
appointment, the court ruled,
made this "the kind of controver-
sial courts traditionally resolve."

Justice Burger pointedly denied
the White House contention that
the President, not the courts, had
the ultimate right to make some
legal determinations.

"The judicial power of the
United States vested in the fed-
eral courts by... the Constitu-
tion," the chief justice declared,
"can no more be shared with the
executive branch than the chief
executive, for example, can share
with the judiciary the veto power,
or the Congress share with the
judiciary the power to override
a presidential veto."

Supreme Court Excerpts

'Privilege Must Yield to Need for Evidence'

WASHINGTON, July 24 (IHT).
—The following are excerpts of
today's Supreme Court decision
on the Watergate tapes:

No holding of the court has
defined the scope of judicial
power specifically relating to the
enforcement of a subpoena for
confidential presidential com-
munications for use in a criminal
prosecution, but other exercises
of powers by the executive branch
and the legislative branch have
been found invalid as in conflict
with the Constitution.

Notwithstanding the differ-
ence, each branch must accord
the others, the "judicial power of
the United States" vested in the
federal courts by the Constitution
can no more be shared with the
executive branch than the chief
executive, for example, can share
with the judiciary the veto
power, or the Congress share
with the judiciary the power to
override a presidential veto. Any
other conclusion would be con-
trary to the basic concept of
separation of powers and the
checks and balances that flow
from the scheme of a tripartite
government.

However, neither the doctrine
of separation of powers, nor the
need for confidentiality of high-
level communications, without
more, can sustain an absolute
unqualified presidential privilege
of immunity for judicial process
under all circumstances. The
President's need for complete
candor and objectivity from ad-
visers calls for great deference
from the courts. However, when
the privilege depends solely on
the broad, undifferentiated claim
of public interest in the confi-
dentiality of such conversa-
tions, a confrontation with other
values arises. Absent a claim of
need to protect military, diplo-
matic or sensitive national secu-
rity secrets, we find it difficult to
accept the argument that even
the very important interest in
confidentiality of presidential
communications is significantly
diminished by production of such
material for in camera inspection
with all the protection that a
District Court will be obliged to
provide.

To read the powers of the
President as providing an ab-
solute privilege as against a sub-
poena essential to enforcement of
criminal statutes on no more than
a generalized claim of the public
interest in confidentiality of
nonmilitary and nondiplomatic
discussions would upset the con-
stitutional balance of "a work-
able government" and gravely
impair the role of the courts.

The expectation of a President
to the confidentiality of his con-
versations and correspondence,
like the claim of confidentiality
of judicial deliberations, for ex-
ample, has all the values to
which we accord deference for the
privacy of all citizens and
added to those values the neces-
sity for protection of the public
interest in candid, objective, and
even blunt or harsh opinions in
presidential decision-making. A
President and those who assist
him must be free to explore al-
ternatives in the process of
shaping policies and making
decisions and to do so in a way
many would be unwilling to ex-
press except privately. These
are the considerations justifying
a presumptive privilege for presi-
dential communications. This
privilege is fundamental to the
operation of government and in-
trinsically rooted in the separa-
tion of powers under the Consti-
tution.

But this presumptive privilege
must be considered in light of
our historic commitment to the
rule of law. This is nowhere
more profoundly manifest than in
our view that "the twofold aim
[of criminal justice] is that guilt
shall not escape or innocence
suffer." We have elected to em-
ploy an adversary system of
criminal justice in which the parties
contest all issues before a
court of law. The need to de-
velop all relevant facts in the
adversary system is both funda-
mental and comprehensive. The
ends of criminal justice would be
defeated if judgments were to
be founded on a partial or specu-
lative presentation of the facts.
The very integrity of the judicial
system and public confidence in
the system depend on full dis-

closure of all the facts, within
the framework of the rules of
evidence. To ensure that justice
is done, it is imperative that the
function of courts be available for
the production of evidence needed
either by the prosecution or by
the defense.

The interest in preservin confi-
dentiality is weighty indeed and
entitled to great respect. How-
ever, we cannot conclude that ad-
visers will be moved to temper
the candor of their remarks by
the infrequent occasions of dis-
closure because of the possibility
that such conversations will be
called for in the context of a
criminal prosecution.

On the other hand, the allow-
ance of the privilege to withhold
evidence that is demonstrably
relevant in a criminal trial would
cut deeply into the guarantee of
due process of law and gravely
impair the basic function of the
courts. A President's acknowl-
edged need for confidentiality in
the communications of his office
is general in nature, whereas the
constitutional need for produc-
tion of relevant evidence in a criminal
proceeding is specific and central
to the fair adjudication of a par-
ticular criminal case in the ad-
ministration of justice. Without
access to specific facts a criminal
prosecution in a criminal trial would
be totally frustrated. The President's broad
interest in confidentiality of com-
munications will not be vitiated
by disclosure of a limited number
of conversations preliminarily
shown to have some bearing on
the pending criminal cases.

We conclude that when the
ground for asserting privilege is
to subpoena materials sought
for use in a criminal trial is
based only on the generalized in-
terest in confidentiality, it cannot
prevail over the fundamental
demands of due process of law
in the fair administration of
criminal justice. The generalized
assertion of privilege must yield
to the demonstrated, specific need
for evidence in a pending crim-
inal trial.

Anaconda, Chile Reach Settlement

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ).
—The Anaconda Co. said today
that a settlement has been reach-
ed with the government of Chile
with respect to Chile's 1972 ex-
propriation of the rights and in-
terests of two Anaconda sub-
sidiaries—Chile Exploration Co.
and Andes Copper Mining Co. The
companies formerly operated the
Chuquibambilla and El Salvador
mining properties.

Under the settlement, Ana-
conda's subsidiaries were to re-
ceive today in New York a cash
payment of about \$65 million.
There also was to be delivered
for their account in New York
about \$188 million in promissory
notes of Corporacion del Cobre.
The notes are dated Aug. 1, 1974,
and are guaranteed by the Cen-
tral Bank of Chile.

As a result of the settlement,
all prior claims and controversies
between the parties, both in Chile
and the United States, have been
resolved. This includes disposal
of all claims for Chilean taxes
and other matters, all legal ac-
tions in Chile and in the United
States and all claims with respect
to the notes previously issued to
Anaconda's subsidiaries at the
end of 1969.

The GP Quartz Reliability to match its extreme accuracy



The Girard-Perregaux Quartz
watch brings you remarkable
accuracy: one minute a year.
Just as remarkable is its reli-
ability, amply demonstrated by
the full series of endurance tests
that the GP Quartz passed with
success at Switzerland's Neu-
châtel Observatory.

GIRARD-PERREGAUX
QUARTZ
Girard-Perregaux SA
2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds
Switzerland

What would your wife say if she knew?

She's not just a pretty face. If you're
moving home to a new country, she'd like
to be a decision-maker too. Who's going
to move you for instance? Because on
the day, chances are you'll be busy at
the office!

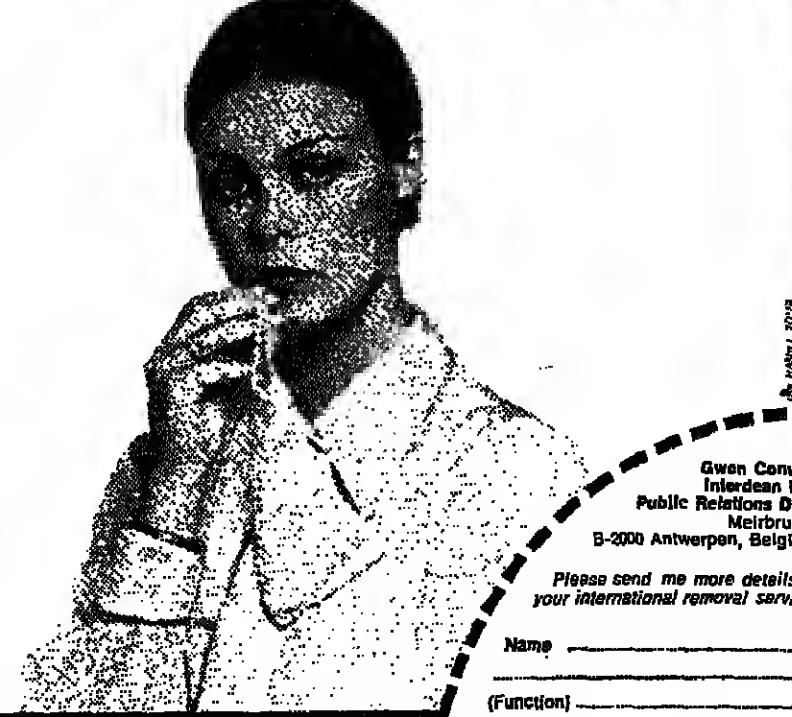
Fact is, with most international removal
companies, you never know whose hands
your belongings are in. You give
one company the job. They pass over
responsibility to unknown "agents" or
"affiliates."

Our philosophy is "single-source
responsibility." We alone handle your
move from start to finish. We've got a
man-on-the-spot personally supervising
your belongings at docks or airport.
And we alone see them safely on their
way and into your new home.

You deal with just one company, which
cuts out a lot of problems.
Think about it. We've moved executives
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Basel	056 21 43 30	London	01-903-5433	New York	(212) 371 1760
Berlin	030 25 22 26	Long Beach	714 439 5483	Paris	01-45 60 62
Bombay	022 21 04 04	Madrid	671 24 50	Rome	06 47 44 32
Buenos Aires	0221 95 59 57	Mannheim	0621 12 071	Sofia	83 13 36
Bremen	0421 51 05 51	Moscow	08 452 8	Tokyo	(03) 567 7167
Brighton	031 54 52	Montreal	1541 164 1158	Venice	041 51 54
Frankfurt	061 50 30 01	Munich	(089) 14 15 036	Zurich	60 20 10

New Heroin Traffic Route

Drug Officials Combat 'Dutch Connection'

PARIS, July 24 (UPI)—The director of the Narcotics Department at Interpol headquarters here says that "the Dutch connection" is becoming a major problem since the illegal heroin refining network in France has been disrupted.

"We always regarded Amsterdam as one of the key centers of drug distribution in Europe, and now some of the Far East heroin is coming into Holland for distribution," said the director, Raymond Kendall of Scotland Yard.

Paul Knight, the director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for Europe and the Middle East, and French narcotics officials also said that "brown sugar" heroin, coming from Asia to Amsterdam, is a growing problem.

"Brown sugar" colored brown or gray, said to be the way Asians like heroin, is 35 per cent heroin diluted with 65 per cent caffeine

and morphine, cocaine and strychnine.

"After the Turks stopped opium production two years ago, it was normal to expect distributors to look for other sources of heroin," Mr. Kendall said. "The last nine months, they've built up this connection between the Far East and Europe."

"Usually they're Chinese who make use of family and social connections they had in Hong Kong or Singapore with Chinese communities in Europe," he said. Most of the "brown sugar" apparently has been destined for sale in the Netherlands, although some has found its way into other countries, he said.

French police said that, so far this year, they have seized 23 kilograms of "brown sugar" in the suitcases of 13 Chinese, arriving at Orly Airport, en route to the Netherlands.

French police said that the Chinese usually arrive with 3 to 5 kilograms of "brown sugar." In Paris, they rent a car and drive

to Amsterdam, where the heroin, bought for \$4,000 in Hong Kong, is resold at \$20,000.

Another problem is a possible Turkish connection, Mr. Kendall said. "The raw material used to be refined in France and forwarded to the market, chiefly the United States," Mr. Knight said.

"The law enforcement [against heroin refining laboratories in Marseilles] has been pretty fierce in France. So the Turks, who used to get a modest return, may decide to produce the heroin themselves, cut out the middleman and get an enormous profit."

Refining Considered

"It's like what the oil people are doing in the Arab world, refining their raw material themselves," Mr. Knight said.

A new product, liquid hashish, also is a problem.

"Until 18 months ago, the organized trafficker did not concern himself with cannabis because it was bulky to transport and he did not get a big profit," Mr. Kendall said.

"Now liquid hashish, distilled from cannabis resin, suddenly has become attractive to organized traffickers."

Liquid hashish, which can be swallowed or injected, has been disguised as cooking oil. Two Britons recently were arrested at London Airport after forwarding swallowed contraceptives filled with the liquid, which they planned to recuperate later by vomiting.

Interpol cooperates with units such as Mr. Knight's in 117 member countries.

Sofia Said to Try Ex-UN Man Again

VIENNA, July 24 (Reuters)—A Bulgarian economist already under sentence of death for spying was tried in Sofia last week for breaking currency laws, the human-rights organization Amnesty International said yesterday.

Dr. Heinrich Schpeter, who worked for the United Nations in New York and Vienna for 10 years before returning to Bulgaria in 1973, was accused of holding money in a foreign bank account, a crime in Bulgaria, Amnesty officials said. They said they believed he had kept some money in a Vienna bank account to pay for his son's schooling in the Austrian capital. The boy is now in Sofia.

Dr. Schpeter, 53, an economics professor at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on July 1 received a death sentence as a spy.



David Kunst (right) and his brother John with their mule Willie Make-It in April, 1971, while passing through Marseilles. John was shot and killed in Afghanistan.

Minnesotan Winding Up 15,000-Mile Hike

By David Lamb

SYDNEY, July 24.—After four years and 15,000 miles on foot, David Kunst is heading home from his round-the-world walk with no apologies for being a "spoiled American" who likes a few modern comforts.

"Americans just don't appreciate how lucky they are," said Mr. Kunst, 33, who has walked through four continents and 13 countries since leaving Minnesota, "and they probably never will until they see how some of the rest of the world lives."

Mr. Kunst, an engineer surveyor, set out with his brother, John, in June, 1970, to walk around the world to promote the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF.

Thirty months later, they were attacked by bandits in Afghanistan. John, 25, was shot and killed. David was seriously wounded and returned to the United States to recuperate.

He resumed his odyssey with another brother, Peter, 28, in Afghanistan in March, 1973, this time protected by 40 government guards. Peter returned to California in March and David finished the walk alone across Australia. He hopes to complete the final leg, Los Angeles to Minnesota, by September.

"I'm so close to the finish now, it's getting like I want to run," Mr. Kunst said, as he prepared to go by plane to Los Angeles. "I've gained so much from these four years. Yes, I lost a brother,

but at least he was happy doing what he was doing. I've come to believe when your time is up, it's up, and John could have been hit on a California freeway."

"There are so many people sitting around in 9-to-5 jobs saying, 'Some day, some day.' Well, you've just got to go out and do it. I don't believe you can just live for the moment. You have to make plans. But you can't just dream about making them."

Although the Kunst brothers accepted no sponsorship and made no monetary gains, they received help from individuals, various airlines, which carried them across oceans, and hotels which occasionally gave them a bed and a meal. They never paid for a place to sleep. David said, and every inch on land was traveled by foot.

"The trip gave me a lot of faith in humanity," Mr. Kunst said, "but I think it's made me harder, more cynical in a way,

Tass Deplores Fischer's Stands In World Chess

MOSCOW, July 24 (UPI)—Tass said yesterday that it is not clear whether the chess world has a champion or not.

"A strange situation now exists on the chess Olympus," Tass said. "The world champion, Robert Fischer, has renounced his title. But the International Chess Federation (FIDE) refused to accept his abdication."

"In the resultant confusing situation, it is not clear whether the chess world has a champion or not."

Tass accused Fischer of speaking "a language that appears to be understandable to him alone." It chided the champion for shunning tournament play for two years and for failing to attend FIDE meetings while hoarding the federation with claims and counterclaims.

Egypt Would Accept Arab Summit Delay

BEIRUT, July 24 (UPI)—Egypt said yesterday it was prepared to accept a postponement of the Arab summit conference scheduled Sept. 4 in Rabat to give Arab governments more time to coordinate policies. Jordan last week asked for a postponement.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said Egypt had invited the Syrian and Jordanian foreign ministers and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to meet with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy in Cairo, possibly on Sunday.

9 Held in Car Thefts

VIENNA, July 24 (Reuters)—A gang smuggling stolen cars from Central Europe to the Middle East has been broken up and nine suspected members detained, police said yesterday. They said the thieves stole cars after renting them. Police put the vehicles' total value at \$1 million.

too, particularly about the way the United States is treated by some countries.

"They take our money and bluff us at the same time. Their idea of progress is stagnation and bureaucracy. I'll never take things like air-conditioning and hot showers and toilet paper for granted again, and after walking for four years, I don't think I have to apologize if I enjoy being a spoiled American."

© Los Angeles Times.

Census Bureau Finds Flows Of U.S. Population Changing

By Peter Millis

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The great migrations of the American people in the last 50 years have been from East to West, up from the South and out of rural into metropolitan areas. The U.S. Census Bureau now indicates that those three major flows of population may be slowing.

The bureau said that, during the 1970s, the South has surpassed the West as the fastest-growing region of the country. It also said that many of the nation's smaller and more rural states have been growing faster than the big industrial and urban states of the Northeast and Great Lakes regions.

The bureau said there have been these developments since 1969:

• The growth rate of the population as a whole has slowed because of the declining birth rate. "Current birth rates... are the lowest in our history," the bureau said, "below those of the Depression. The declining rate has shown up in all the states, but mostly in the two largest, California and New York."

• California, which has been the nation's fastest growing state for 50 years, also has undergone an "economic downturn." At least in Southern California. In the 1970s, California's population has grown only at the national average annual rate of 0.8 per 1,000. In the 1960s, by contrast, when the national rate was 1.25 per 1,000, California's was 2.35.

Bonn Is Probing Document Loss

BONN, July 24 (Reuters)—The West German military counter-espionage agency is investigating how a senior officer lost his briefcase containing confidential documents concerning a Franco-German combat plane, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The briefcase was recovered in a forest near the West German Defense Ministry only a few hours after it had disappeared from a guarded ministry car park.

None of the classified documents on the Alpha Jet aircraft was missing when the briefcase was recovered, the spokesman said. But someone had removed 300 deutsche marks from it.

Better Communication Sought For U.S. Submarines at Sea

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—An American submarine carrying 16 nuclear-tipped Poseidon missiles cruises beneath the surface of the sea off Norway.

At Cutler, Maine, a Navy transmitter beams occasional messages to the submarine and to its sister ships, submerged elsewhere.

In the North Atlantic skies, a U.S. Navy C-130 transport plane, laden with communications equipment, circles near the submarine's patrol routes, ready to relay instructions in the event of war or a serious crisis.

Of all the U.S. nuclear strike forces, the fleet of 41 Poseidon missile-bearing submarines has been the least vulnerable to attack by the Russians.

But that same invulnerability, afforded by the murky vastness of the oceans' hiding places, also makes it harder to communicate with submarines than with bombers or missile crews sitting in underground silos.

The present system works, but as the Soviet missile force has grown in recent years, there has been increasing uneasiness within the Pentagon over the question of reliable and continuing communications with the submarines during a prolonged crisis.

The principal fear revolves around the vulnerability of the communication centers themselves: the above-ground, easily knocked-out transmitters in Maine and four or five other places, and the airfields from

which the relative launch relay phases operate.

For almost 10 years, the Navy has been trying—with very mixed success—to develop a better means. The project, known as Sangre, involves a system of underwater transmitters which would form something like an acoustic system stretching over 5,000 square miles.

Because the wires and cables of 150 separate transmitters would be buried underground and miles apart, the Navy thinks such a network would be far less vulnerable to a Soviet attack by Soviet missiles would thus operate as warheads.

Signal Requirements Sangre would also be in the "extremely low frequency" (ELF) range, about the same as the surface of the earth, and would allow the electronic waves to penetrate sea water to greater depths than the very-low-frequency (VLF) transmitters or the much higher frequencies used by commercial aircraft.

Today's missile-firing submarines must come to a stop, either poking an antenna above the surface or just above the surface, in order to receive information from the above-ground transmitters or the planes.

In a crisis, the planes could funnel communications directly from Washington to an airborne command post, which the President also could use to communicate with the submarines. The submarines would give away positions in order to get messages.

Specialists say that the only 50 other U.S. submarines could be used for attacking, or other subs—rather than missiles—might have to be trailing a Soviet vessel at 60 knots in order to receive the signals for instructions.

The Russians are believed to have similar problems with submarines.

A New Push But by all accounts, the idea of getting Sangre—or other systems approved by Congress and into service has languished thus far. But in it weeks, a new assistant secretary of defense, Thomas Reed, engineer and former aide to California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, has run new studies for the Sangre project.

Mr. Reed plans to use a quarter of a billion dollars to build a small-scale Sangre system in the Pacific. The system would consist of a few transmitters already in place, and a few more to be built.

He also says that he wants to buy several receivers for Sangre system and put on submarines in the Mexican Sea to see it, in fact, it can be received from a San Diego transmitter already in place.

Thus far, \$62 million has been spent on Sangre and it cost about \$60 million more to build the system's pending quest, to complete development by the early 1980s will cost about \$500 million to build a full-scale system.

Behind his push to air Sangre question is a Pentagon review of all U.S. command and control systems, objective is to avoid giving Russians the opportunity to knock out targets in a way would cut U.S. forces off the communications links that they when and at what time.

Flourish has continued growing. In the 1970s, it has been the fastest growing state. But in the 1970s, the only Southern state where there has been net out-migration are Mississippi and Louisiana, and there the rates have been low—only 1.8 and 0.1 per 1,000, respectively.

The other Southern states have all started gaining. The bureau has no racial breakdowns, but expects there believe a slowdown in the outflow of blacks is an important reason.

James Gap Widens WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The income gap between blacks and whites, after narrowing in the 1960s, has started widening again in the 1970s, the U.S. Census Bureau said yesterday.

The bureau said that median family income for blacks—the level at which half of all families are above and half below—has fallen from 61 per cent of the white midpoint in 1969 to 58 per cent for 1973.

When adjusted for inflation, the bureau said, the median for blacks did not increase at all from 1969 to 1973. The white median, meanwhile, went up 61 per cent even after accounting for inflation.

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Australia (sea) Sch.	1,740.00	870.00	472.50	Italy (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Senegal (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	
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Burma (sea)	234.00	117.00	61.50	Lebanon (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Sweden (air)	1,400.00	700.00	375.00	
Cambodia (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	Libya (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Switzerland (air)	1,400.00	700.00	375.00	
Canada (air)	234.00	117.00	61.50	Luxembourg (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Taiwan (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	
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Denmark (sea)	182.00	91.50	49.50	Morocco (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	U.S.A. (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	
Ethiopia (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	Nepal (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Vietnam, South (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	
France	F.F.	3,430.00	1,715.00	Netherlands (air)	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Zaire (air)	182.00	91.50	49.50	
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Great Britain												

Probers, Nurses Testify to Senate Panel on Florida School Torture

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI).—The Defense Department paid \$1.2 million over two years to a Florida school that beat its emotionally disturbed students, made them lie in shallow graves as punishment and chained them together with handcuffs and leg irons, Senate investigators were told yesterday.

Two former nurses at the Green Valley School in Orange City, Fla., Mrs. Snow and Ruth McVay—

told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that the students also received such unorthodox psychiatric treatments as huge doses of vitamins and injections of their own urine.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., brandished for photographers a bullwhip, rusty leg irons and chains, handcuffs and leather collars equipped with electric shock apparatus that Florida Assistant State's Attorney John Upchurch testified came from the school. Sen. Jackson said:

"This is not a school. This is the most horrendous thing I have seen for the treatment of human beings since I saw Buchenwald."

The Rev. George Von Hunsamer, superintendent of the school, called the hearing "a witchhunt" by Sen. Jackson's "politically ambitious staff" that looks to me exactly like Mr. Nixon's."

The subcommittee opened hearings yesterday on the Defense Department's \$500 million Civilian Health and Medical Program

of the Uniformed Services of Health (CHAMPUS), which provides health benefits for retired members of the armed forces, their dependents and dependents of active members of the armed forces.

At one point, half of Green Valley's patients were covered by CHAMPUS. The school charged the government as much as \$50 a day for the care of a student.

Mrs. Snow, the nurse, testified that there was no full-time psychiatrist at the school, but that three psychiatrists—Dr. William

Philpott, Dr. Marcus Brown and Dr. Edward Rosario—worked on a consultant basis.

Dr. Philpott came to the school one day a month. According to Mrs. Snow, he believed that emotional problems stemmed from allergies "and the way to treat these problems is through fasting, through the administration of allergy injections, and through the inhalation of carbon dioxide gas."

Dr. Philpott, who now practices in South Attleboro, Mass., was acquitted by a Prince George's

County, Md., court in 1966 of manslaughter in the death of a patient he was treating with carbon dioxide.

Dr. Morris Lipton, a professor of psychiatry at the University of North Carolina and an expert selected for the subcommittee by the American Psychiatric Association, testified that Dr. Philpott's treatments "are generally frowned upon by both practicing and research academic psychiatrists, and are therefore used only by a few physicians in isolated treatment centers."

Sen. Henry Jackson holds a set of leg irons and a bull whip which witnesses said were used on students at school for disturbed children in Florida. Sen. Jackson's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee is holding hearings.

Flash Seen in Ruling Party Over Apartheid in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 24 (UPI).—Battle lines appear to be forming for a major clash between hardliners and pragmatists in South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party. The division seems to be over a struggle for the leadership of the influential secret police, the Broederbond.

Just what is happening in the "small party" is difficult to gauge, for Afrikaners, who form a vast bulk of its following, tend to present a united front when faced with external criticism.

But it seems that a split has developed between those who want to see apartheid, or racial segregation, strictly enforced and those who are adopting a less rigid approach to the republic's racial problems.

One of the leading proponents of the conservative viewpoint is

Andries Treurnicht, parliamentary backbencher and reputed chairman of the Broederbond, who recently made a series of attacks on liberal tendencies in Nationalist thinking.

In doing so, Mr. Treurnicht seems to be putting his political future at stake; for he is reported to be facing a major challenge for the Broederbond leadership from Gerrit Viljoen, rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University and a man of distinctly more pragmatic views.

The Broederbond is not overtly affiliated to the National party, but since its secret membership consists of about 4,000 leading Afrikaners, its influence is considerable in government policy.

Therefore, if Mr. Treurnicht were to lose the chairmanship to Mr. Viljoen, it could tip the balance of power within the National party in favor of the pragmatists.

Seventh Term

Discussion within the Nationalist ranks began to appear after last April's general election, when the party was returned to power for its seventh successive term since 1948.

Several of the Nationalist newspapers, which serve as a major debating forum for party ideology, began to urge liberal reforms in numerous spheres.

The issues at the forefront of the debate include the policy of racial segregation in sport and the government's attitudes toward South Africa's colored (mixed race) population and to so-called "petty apartheid."

None of these questions touches the basic of apartheid policy—the division of the country into white and black homelands—but conservatives fear that any liberalization could pave the way for more fundamental concessions.

For instance, pragmatists have suggested that South Africa's colored residents—who have no tribal homelands—could eventually be incorporated on an equal basis into the white political system.

But Mr. Treurnicht has made it clear that he, and other hardliners, are opposed to any form of political integration between the two groups.

The National party reformists also want a minimization of petty apartheid—niggling laws like those which demand separate sofas and buses for the various races.

Faced with this challenge, hard-line Nationalists have begun to rally their forces. One group has called for a people's congress to "express widespread concern about liberal tendencies in the national life of the Afrikaner."

Perhaps the key person in the debate is Premier John Vorster who, according to a report, may back Mr. Viljoen for the Broederbond leadership.

Pragmatic Line

Mr. Vorster has adopted a very pragmatic line since coming to power in 1966, bringing a much more flexible approach to Nationalist thinking than his predecessor, the late Hendrik Verwoerd, apartheid's dogmatic theoretician.

However, in a recent speech, the Premier lashed out at people who advocated "integrationist tendencies" and accused them of lacking patriotism, which some observers have seen as a warning that party reformists should not go too far.

Mr. Vorster appears to want change, but at a pace to be dictated by him, so as not to produce a rupture within Nationalist ranks.

Two Bridges Exploded By Viet Cong

SARIGON, July 24 (UPI).—Viet Cong combat engineers blew up two highway bridges today, all cutting off government leaders at the district capital of Duc Duc, military officials said.

Communist gunners then held the town, 350 miles north of Saigon, and a second district, Kien Duc, 13 miles to the northeast, the officials said.

Two Viet Cong fighters floated two boats into the bridges, on Provincial Highway 3, and exploded them, isolating Duc Duc from the Vietnamese support lines.

Construction of the bridges usually cut off all ground traffic to and from Duc Duc. A South Vietnamese military spokesman said that the town was being supplied by helicopter.

The pilots were unable to land in machines because of heavy firing and crewmen bailed off as the crewmen hovered a few feet from the ground, he said.

Even civilians, among the very few left in Duc Duc, were killed in a single 130-mm round, which destroyed two homes, field officials said.

Most of the 45,000 residents of the town and its six surrounding villages have fled behind communist or government lines.

Kien Duc, considered a safe haven until today, civilians packed their belongings to flee as the North Vietnamese shells hit town at dawn, military officials said.

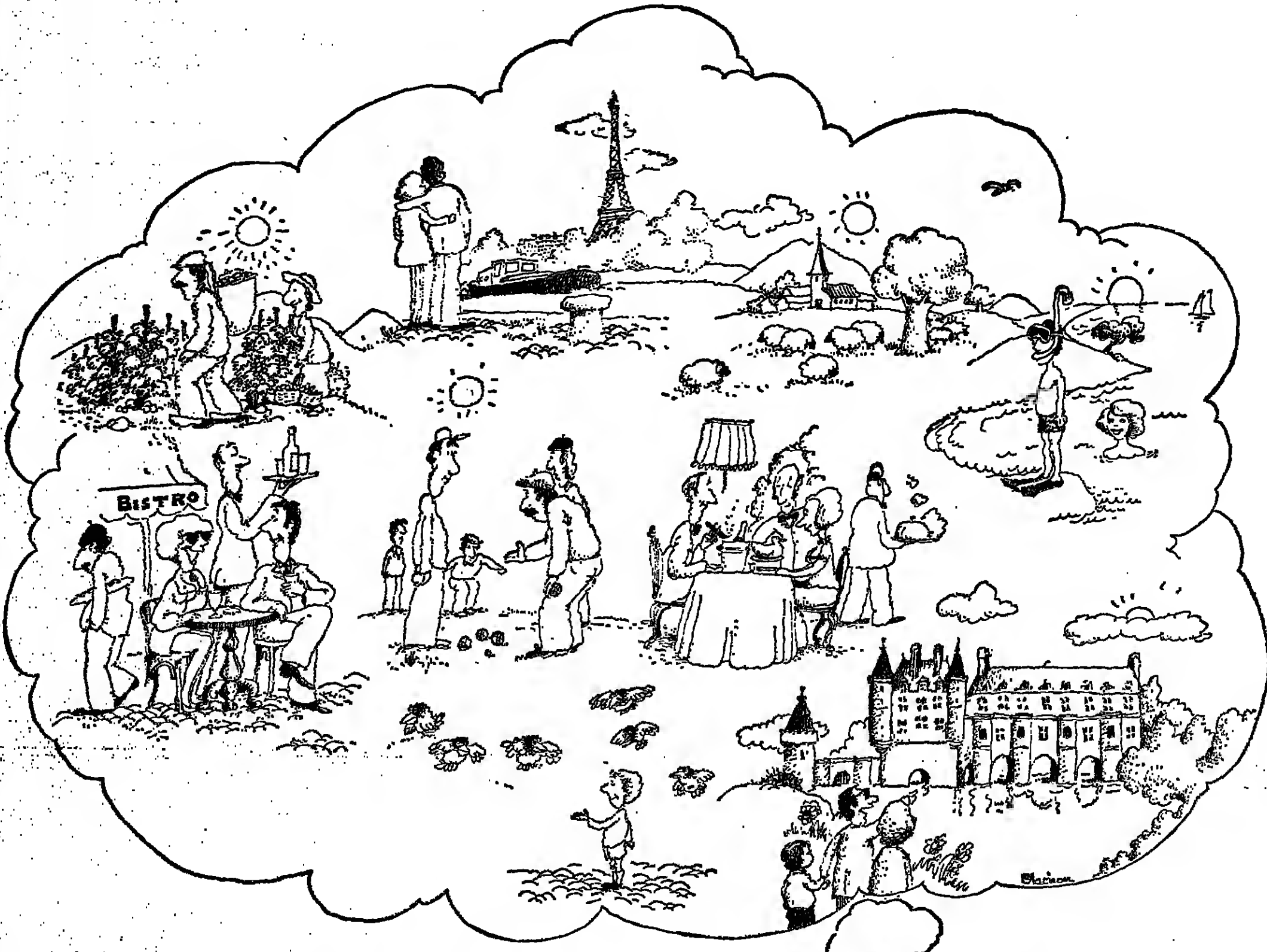
Government warplanes struck several Communist positions 35 miles around Duc Duc, but failed to destroy any of the guns, military spokesmen said.

In Cambodia, government forces on Highway 4 ambushed Khmer Rouge infiltration elements south of Phnom Penh, while around the Kompong Som government defenders counterattacked agents who ring the town, the command reported today.

The command said that 21 Khmer Rouge were killed and six captured with three machine guns during a battle yesterday near the town, 45 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Four government soldiers were reported killed.

Ant Mushrooms Found

PARIS, July 24 (UPI).—A giant mushroom, 100 centimeters tall, weighed 5 kilos, has been found in the field near here. The mushroom, of the rare *Agaricus* variety, was edible, horticulturists said.



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Cyprus and Greece

The Greek junta, which had made the coup in Cyprus, has itself been undone by that coup. Doubly discredited—first for launching the take-over by Nikos Sampson and then for failing to deter or defeat the Turkish intervention against him—the junta was forced to confess its utter bankruptcy and to yield power to a civilian national union government headed by exiled ex-Premier Constantine Caramanlis, a respected conservative. Thus did seven years of harsh and seemingly permanent military rule in Athens come to an end. This outcome almost makes last week's Cyprus coup worthwhile.

In Cyprus, Mr. Sampson meanwhile performed the single redeeming act of his political career, resigning in favor of Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot communal leader respected by the Turkish Cypriot minority. He had little choice. His patrons in Athens had collapsed and in barely a week his own army had been defeated and a large Turkish force put ashore. Few politicians have met such complete failure so quickly. Thus did eight days of military rule in Nicosia come to an end.

On Tuesday, before these two changes, the priority in the eastern Mediterranean was a prompt opening of talks on Cyprus among Greece, Turkey and Britain, the three countries which by a treaty of 1960 guarantee its independence. But now the priority is a period of calm in which those political changes, especially the one in Athens, can be consolidated. Democracy in Greece is emerging from a long hideous interment. The new government needs and deserves a respite before undertaking the difficult foreign engagement which a Cyprus negotiation would be. That a civilian leader respected by Greek and Turkish Cypriots is now President in Nicosia makes a certain delay in talks more feasible.

In the interim, Turkey's attitude is crucial. Ready with triumph, some Turks are now saying they wish to rewrite the 1960 treaty in order to provide more safety for Turkish Cypriots, and perhaps also more satisfaction

of Turkish pride. But this could build into what the Greeks would almost certainly regard as a wrong which they might later try to right. The 1960 treaty was written to balance, however imperfectly, the interests of the two Cypriot communities, of Greece and Turkey, and of Moscow and the West. Talks over Cyprus, when they resume, should seek—by consensus—to improve this balance, not to ratify a pro-Turkey imbalance left over from last weekend's war. Responsible Turks surely will recognize that the best guarantee for Turkish Cypriots is a good relationship between Athens and Ankara. That relationship can only be poisoned if Ankara tries to impose a new Cyprus treaty while Athens is preoccupied by a change in its internal political life.

By some combination of luck and diplomatic skill, the United States has been spared what could have been a disaster. Democracy seems to be on the way back in Athens, despite the Nixon administration's apparent initial tolerance last week for the junta and for its role in the Cyprus coup. But if the past record of Mr. Caramanlis is any guide, the new Greek government will retain a close American tie. An all-out war between NATO partners Greece and Turkey was avoided. There was no Soviet-American confrontation. The Russians ended up with no evident advantage.

Regardless of whether these results were gratuitous or managed, there is one undebatable lesson to this complicated tale. It is that a military dictatorship imposed on a democratic country—in this instance Greece—produces a dangerous instability in international affairs. Such a dictatorship tends to escape from internal tensions into external adventures, to conceal its own shortcomings with super-jingoism. It follows that pragmatic considerations of international stability, and not just a "soft-headed" regard for traditional American values, should dictate a steady policy of strong American support for democratic rule abroad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wayne Morse

It is characteristic of the career of former Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, who died on Monday, that he should have been in the midst of a political battle right up to the end of his life. At the age of 73, he was doing what he had done through a half-century of public service—he was waging vigorous combat. His most celebrated target was the war in Southeast Asia and he was the earliest and most outspoken opponent of that policy in the Senate, taking pride in the fact that he voted against every measure in support of that war that came before the Senate. On several occasions he was joined in that crusade by his friend from Alaska, Sen. Ernest H. Gruening, who died just a few weeks ago. After 24 years in the Senate as a Republican, an independent and a Democrat, Sen. Morse was defeated in 1968 by a 3,000-vote margin.

He was in the midst of his second attempt at a comeback when his kidneys and heart failed him. Descriptive adjectives such as "maverick" and "combative" were easy to apply to Wayne Morse. But the man did not lend himself that easily to labels. Born on a farm near Madison, Wis., Mr. Morse attended the University of Wisconsin for his undergraduate training, received a law degree from the University of Minnesota and went on to Columbia University for a doctorate in law. He made a major study of the grand jury system and it attracted the attention of officials of the University of Oregon. He was brought there as a professor and soon was made the dean, by-passing several older men to become the youngest law school dean in the nation at the age of 30.

His first national attention, typically,

came as the result of a fight within the National War Labor Board, to which he had been appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Morse resigned from the board after two years, in the midst of a loud policy disagreement. His loss to that body can be measured by the fact that he wrote more than half the board's opinions in the two years in which he served.

Although he had been a lifelong Republican, in 1952 he broke with his party and its leader, Dwight Eisenhower, and ran as an independent. He lost his committee assignments and languished in a no-man's-land until he finally became a Democrat. One of his first contributions to his new-found party was to assist Richard Neuberger in becoming the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Oregon in 40 years. But soon, he and Neuberger were at war with each other in one of the Senate's most celebrated feuds.

He was cut from a mold that seems to fit few American contemporary political leaders. It didn't bother him which way the wind was blowing. He would more likely go out and try to change its direction, unafraid to be the first to take a stand that might not be popular. He was prepared to disagree with his party or his president if he thought either to be wrong. He knew some of his positions would cost him votes, but he cared more about what he thought was right. Many a man who loses his office at 67 could be expected to retire to his farm. Wayne Morse was different. He loved the feel of movement and action, combat and discourse, and he set a standard of integrity and independence that will be difficult to match.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cyprus—Positive Aspects

The worst has been avoided. But Cyprus has been ravaged by the fighting and the civilians have largely paid their contribution in the losses. The centuries-old hatred between the Greeks and the Turks which appeared to be waning has been rekindled for a long time. The re-establishment of the island's status—that "certain constitutional order" called for by French Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues—will be extremely difficult. One can hardly expect Bishop Makarios to be brought back to power in the trucks of a Turkish Army whose "aggression" he has condemned.

One of the positive aspects of this crisis

will, however, be the emergence of a political will and a diplomatic existence of the Nine. Without being able to have a decisive weight in the balance of power, European diplomacy has at least shown that it knew how to show its influence and speak with one voice which wasn't the case during the October (Middle East) war. The same energy—couldn't it have been displayed to prevent the Greek military regime from its subversive attempt in Cyprus? One is entitled to dream of a Europe that would not be satisfied with bowing to events but which would also be able to turn the storms away.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

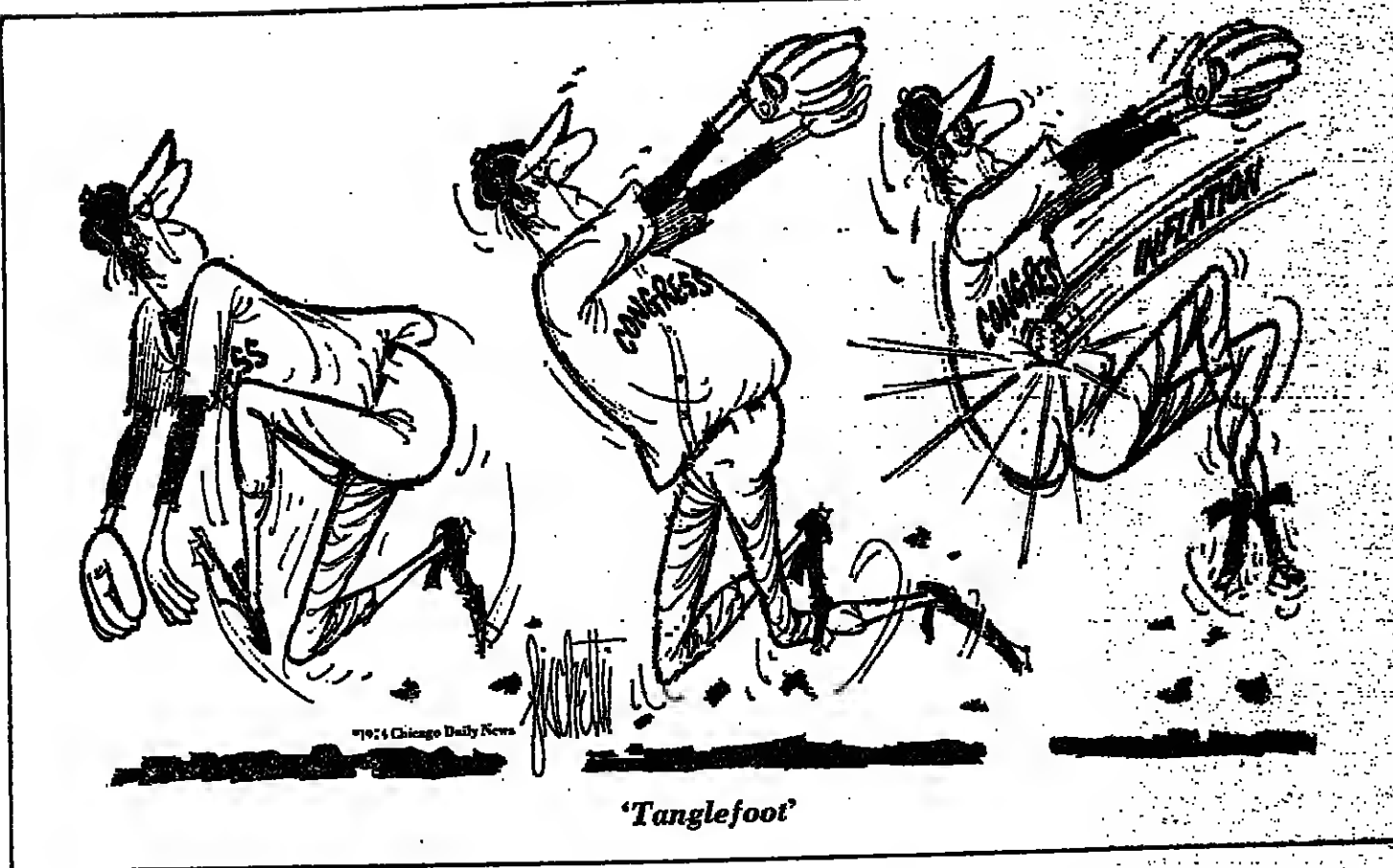
July 25, 1899

WASHINGTON—The presidential campaign of 1900 is already a topic of widespread interest and speculation in the United States. No one can ever forget that a year or even a month may bring forth in American politics. Whatever the real fighting issue will be free silver, though the Democrats, judging from Mr. Bryan's utterances, will try to get up an anti-west and anti-expansion cry.

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1924

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, light-heavyweight champion of the world, will prove himself the logical challenger to Jack Dempsey's heavy-weight championship, should he win a decisive victory over Georges Carpentier. For the Frenchman a victory means additional fights in America, while a defeat will virtually eliminate him from the list of drawing cards on the other side of the Atlantic.



'Tanglefoot'

Now Some Good News—NATO Cooperation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the reassuring aspects of Greek-Turkish settlement of the Cyprus crisis has been the speed and unity of NATO diplomacy.

Only a few short months ago, officials were complaining that the European alliance was crippled and that the European allies couldn't agree on anything, but in the last few days they have demonstrated what can be done when consultation and trust are restored.

Within two hours, Secretary of State Kissinger and the other nine foreign ministers were able to talk to one another and agree on the wording of a sharp demarche to the Greek and Turkish governments. The result has been a transformation of the military and political situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

Better Outlook

No doubt there will be sporadic fighting for a few days, and considerable political maneuvering before a new order is firmly established in Athens and Nicosia, but the outlook is now infinitely better than it was before the fighting started.

The U.S. government is particularly pleased by the political developments in both Greece and Cyprus. Even Kissinger, who played a key role in the settlement and was optimistic from the start that a major Greek-Turkish war could be avoided, had not dared to hope that the military junta in Athens would summon former Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis back from exile in Paris to form a civilian government of national union.

Washington is also pleased that Glafkos Clerides, leader of the Cypriot House of Representatives under the regime of Archbishop Makarios, has replaced Nikos Sampson as interim President of Cyprus.

Clerides is particularly close to the Turkish communities in Cyprus, and Caramanlis has retained constant contact with the banished Greek King, Constantine, in Rome. Accordingly, it is not ruled out here that the monarchy may make a comeback in Greece, as it is likely to do in Spain.

Makarios' Future

Meanwhile, consultations are continuing between the United States and Britain over the future of Archbishop Makarios. This will be for the Cypriot people to decide, and while London and Washington are not wholly in agreement about Makarios, the main difference is that Britain is a co-guarantor of the independent constitutional govern-

ment of Cyprus, and the United States, whose enthusiasm for Makarios is not unbounded, has no such official responsibility.

For the future, the main thing is that the allies have rediscovered that they can be effective when they work together on common problems. In the latest war between Israel and the Arab states, the Europeans complained that Kissinger was not consulting them on military moves that might affect their vital interests.

At the same time, Kissinger was complaining publicly that the European members of the alliance were excluding the United States from their talks on the energy crisis and other matters and were confronting him with decisions whenever they were able to agree, which wasn't often.

Since the installation of new governments in London, Paris and Bonn, however, there has been a new spirit of cooperation. Over the past weekend, Kissinger was

not only in constant telephonic conversation with the other allied foreign ministers, but also with key allied ambassadors here in Washington.

Even the Russians were helpful in the crisis, not so much by what they did but for what they refrained from doing. Their opportunities for obstruction at the UN would have been awkward, but they went along with the efforts to arrange the cease-fire and kept their propaganda on a lower key than usual.

Washington is now eager to see a political transformation in Athens that will restore liberty to that country while retaining allied cooperation in the Greek bases on the mainland and in Crete.

This is regarded at the Pentagon as fundamental to the lines of communication between Europe and the Middle East, and the restoration of a civilian government would relieve the Nixon

administration of charges that it was putting its strategic interests ahead of the freedom of the Greek people.

What Secretary Kissinger hopes to do now is to expand the allied cooperation into the economic field, and particularly to move forward to a better understanding on monetary control, trade and energy.

Problems Linked

His argument has been that the problems of inflation, trade, and defense are linked and cannot be eased without greater consultation and cooperation not only between Europe and the United States but also with Japan.

There are more difficult questions than avoiding a war between two of the allies, but there is a little more confidence here as a result of the last week's diplomacy that the alliance is back on a stronger foundation.

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Call for a U.S. Grain Reserve

By Dick Clark

WASHINGTON—Advocates of a grain reserve have been around for a long time. Joseph had the first published proposal—in the Old Testament—and since then many people have talked of the importance of establishing an "ever-normal granary." A reserve of essential feed grains to protect people and nations against crop failure and famine always has been a sound idea, but the case for one is especially strong today.

The very real threat of a serious worldwide food shortage is the most important reason for a reserve, and it alone should be incentive enough for the United States and other major agricultural nations to take immediate action. A growing world population, combined with shortages of energy, water, fertilizer and land, have convinced many experts on world food problems that widespread famine and starvation are possible in many parts of the world.

Other experts dispute these predictions, but the famine in sub-Saharan Africa is indisputable and so is the possibility of continued and increased world food shortages. Given all of this, it is difficult to understand objections to a grain reserve that would save and stockpile a small fraction of annual grain production to prevent starvation.

A world in which some nations are affluent while others starve

is not likely to be a peaceful one. So there are both humanitarian and political reasons to encourage the developed nations to commit themselves to a significant effort to fight hunger and starvation, and a grain reserve is an indispensable part of that commitment. As the major surplus grain producer in the world, the United States should take the first step by establishing its own grain reserve.

However compelling the reasons for a grain reserve, they probably will not be sufficient to push the necessary legislation through Congress. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee recently held hearings on two grain reserve bills and there was little consideration of world food problems. Instead, the discussion centered on domestic food prices and domestic farm income.

The primary objection to a grain reserve is the fear that it will hurt farmers by keeping grain prices artificially low. In the past, government-held supplies have been used to depress prices, but the current grain reserve proposals provide new protection for the farmer. They assure that grain can be sold from the reserve only when there is a shortage and only at a price that provides the farmer a profit.

Opponents of grain reserves frequently attempt to belittle the proposals, asserting that a government grain reserve would lead to government reserves of other

products such as oil and television sets. This is nonsense. There are significant differences. An inadequate automobile supply means inconvenience. But food is essential, and an inadequate food supply means starvation.

Agriculture is unique in other respects. It is characterized by instability that drives farm prices up one year and down the next, and hurts both farmers and consumers in the process. A grain reserve would establish a greater degree of price stability because the government would purchase grain when the price is too low and sell from the reserve when the price is too high.

Worldwide

The experience of the last few years provides convincing evidence of the potential for a grain reserve. A worldwide grain shortage drove the price of grain up sharply. This led to higher prices for other farm products, and consumers suffered—while, in the short run, farmers benefited.

But soon, the inevitable happened. Livestock producers were hurt by high feed prices and consumer reaction to high meat prices. The high farm prices of 1973 encouraged farmers to purchase more land, equipment and supplies for the coming year. As they did, the prices paid by farmers ceased. In the last few months, grain prices have fallen in anticipation of record harvests this year, and many farmers face the possibility of selling their grain for prices below the cost of production. Everyone would have been much better off had there been a grain reserve to keep prices from rising so much last year and to prevent them from falling so low this year.

A good grain system will help combat inflation in the United States by providing additional supplies when grain prices start rising rapidly. It will help farmers achieve a degree of stability they have never known and it will make a substantial contribution to preventing starvation in various parts of the world.

Dick Clark, Democratic senator from Iowa, is on the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Ruffled Fur

I read Hebe Dorsey's article on Rome's fashion fur industry (Herald Tribune, July 17) with a growing sense of outrage and utter disgust.

The article points out the inconsistency of Italian women's wild extravagance in the midst of their country's economic trouble. What seems inconsistent to me is that furriers and couturiers are still able to use the pelts of slaughtered animals (even less consistent, this) intelligent, feeling women will still buy the garments. Are they perhaps ignorant of the atrocious and brutally inhumane methods used (for example) to obtain Persian lamb skins?

I would be called a crank by many of your readers. But one doesn't need to be a crank to care about animals who can't protect themselves against those, from designers to fashion writers, who exploit them.

WENDY ELIZABETH HOOTON, The Hague.

Long Sleep For Spain Is Nearing End

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—In the 1960s the documentary movie "Día en Madrid" was popular with radicals who, then as always, had unambiguous feelings about everything, including the subject of the movie, the Spanish Civil War. I saw the movie in a college auditorium packed with radicals. When the narrator intoned, "And then the radicals broke into spontaneous applause of encouragement."

Deadly confusion, history. The radicals, responding to the primary reflex of all progressive thinkers, assumed that the rebel must be the "good guys." But the chief Spanish rebel was a slightly paranoiac general, Francisco Franco, who had some unsavory helpmates, Hitler and Mussolini.

Never Understood

Americans never did understand that war. But Americans are equipped by experience or tenacity to understand a nation in which the established church publishes (as it did in 1927) catechisms with passages like this: "What kind of sin is committed by one who votes for liberal candidates?"

A. "Generally a mortal sin." Q. "Is it a sin for a Catholic to read a liberal newspaper?"

A. "He may read the stock exchange news." There was heroism, incredible cruelty, and a batch of poets on each side of the war, which became the last state of political violence in the 1930s, the most politically inflamed decade in human history.

The democracies' policy of non-intervention worked in Franco's favor. But the Republicans had aid from Stalin (and the presence of a remarkable Chinese Communist, Chou En-lai) and enough of Stalinist tendencies to alarm honest observers like George Orwell.

The manifesto of the Spanish Fascists dripped with violent romanticism and anti-capitalism, endorsed "the efficacy of violence in regenerating Spain" and "nationalization of credit facilities... to eliminate capitalist usury."

Too Cunning

But Franco was less a modern totalitarian ruler than a renegade savior. He actively disliked democracy but he was too cunning to become intoxicated with the bizarre ideology of Hitler.

That he was a realist, why Franco turned a deaf ear to appeals to this one from Hitler, in 1941: "Spain will never get other friends than those given her by the Germany and Italy of today unless it becomes a different Spain... I believe that we three men, the Duce, you, and I, are bound together by the most rigorous compulsion of history..."

Deadly confusion, history. Four years later Mussolini's body was drenched by the heat in a Milan gas station and Italy was a state of war. The order for a state of war was given peacefully in 1974.

But a nation that sleeps, politically, under a dictatorship for 35 years will not sleep forever. Nothing is more sure than that Spain has a rendezvous with the rigorous compulsion of history. Until recently Spain was an anomalous dictatorship, a monarchy without a sovereign. Now suddenly, the aging dictator has signed a place of paper that eventually gave Spain a constitutional monarchy, the agreement was tested and it seems substantial. Prince Juan Carlos 35.

Suppression

The institutions of responsible citizenship, like political parties have been suppressed for decades and the skills of persuasion and cooperation necessary for representative government, never developed in Spain, have atrophied.

The passions that suffuse Spanish art and that often have made Spanish history horrendous will not stay repressed forever. If these passions erupt suddenly, and violently, and produce suffering of the sort Goya painted, then history will record that Franco was the worst kind of failure, a ruler who neither permitted freedom nor even made it possible.

The very most that can be said for Franco, the last European leader from the 1930s, is that he may have been better for his country than the alternative to him—whatever it really was—would have been. But even if that is true, it speaks poorly of the alternative, not well of Franco.

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gare's camelhair cape-like coat tops a plaid alpaca turtleneck and a knitted beige and brown-striped blouson.

Cereals Supply the World With Its Most Basic Food

It was necessary to name any one category of food as the most important in the world, the food would have to go to cereals, which come closer than any other commonly accessible aliment to being complete foods.

Actually, no entirely complete food, meaning one which can sustain adult health with no supplement from other sources, exists. But cereals, lack little—chiefly Vitamin A and calcium. High their vegetable proteins can be reinforced advantageously by the addition of animal proteins. Despite the few missing nutrients, cereals constitute today the indispensable basic food for the peoples of the world, providing the energy for physical or mental effort with a minimum of fat in volume—100 grams of grain will generate 350 calories, more than half the arable land on earth is devoted to the raising of cereals.

Cereals are defined as those members of the grass family cultivated primarily for their edible grain—chiefly wheat, barley, rice, oats, rye, millet, and corn. By this definition, wheat is not a cereal; it is a grain. Neither are two important food plants which are members of the grass family, since they are not cultivated primarily for their seeds, banana and sugar cane.

Wheat is the king of cereals, most nourishing and the most widely grown—21 per cent of the world's production. Rice comes second at 15 per cent, practically all of its 15 1/2 per cent of the world's production. For human consumption, these two divide the world between them, wheat being grown in all temperate areas while rice is grown in humid hot regions, usually more maize (sweet corn) grown than rice (22 1/2 per cent), but the great majority of the world's population, particularly in Asia, depend on rice for their staple food.

Other European countries suffered from decreasing yields of grain during a period of three or four centuries when the climate grew steadily colder. The main dependence of Iceland before the 16th century was not on food, but on wool; it was the change in climate which forced Iceland to turn to fisheries, her mainstay ever since.

The importance of cereals in shaping English history and economics is apparent in the agitation over the Corn Laws, which provided a bewildering record of what looks superficially from this distance like the inability of government to make up their minds, since each new agricultural reform was likely to reverse the direction of its predecessor—from the first on record, in 1177, which forbade the export of grain, through the act of 1804 which permitted it but imposed export taxes, the 1840 law which again prohibited exports, the 1863 edicts of the "policy of plenty" which taxed imported grain, the 1873 and 1880 payment of bounties to farmers who exported it, to the repeal of the Corn Laws entirely in 1846, an issue so controversial that it split the Conservative Party.

Our foods are more varied now, but cereals are still playing an important role in world history. Colonial preference for the entry of grain into the British Isles, instituted in 1846 and transmitted in the 20th century into Imperial preference, remained an obstacle to Britain's recent entry into the Common Market. And now we cite the massive sales of American wheat to the Soviet Union, whose consequences, which could be of almost boundless importance, are still to be measured.

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Waverley Root

important food, and when the crunch came the collapse of the Empire could be attributed partly to Rome's inability to feed its population.

The hierarchy of the feudal system was based on land ownership, which meant, in the first instance, the ability to raise crops. The most important of all crops, inevitably taxed and tithed were levied in terms of grain, which became the basis of national financing. In 1306 Philippe le Bel of France earned widespread unpopularity by taxing a census of grain throughout his territories and basing taxation on it.

As early as the 15th century, one-fifth of the total arable area of Europe had been sown to cereals. France especially was dependent essentially upon grain production; deficiency-cereal harvests in the 17th century have been blamed for the difficulties of the armies of Richelieu (who wrote himself, in his political testament, that "history shows that far more armies have perished for lack of food and discipline than from the effects of enemy action"). The English philosopher John Locke spent three years in France and was shocked at the country's almost complete dependence on grain alone.

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FASHION

YSL Brings Back the Chemise Look

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 24.—Yves Saint Laurent has become a cult in fashion and when a cult launches both a new salon and a new collection, it's far from being just a routine Paris opening.

Guests who climbed the marble stairway of Saint Laurent's Avenue Marceau house, which he has converted into show and work rooms, were greeted by a hand of red-headed Russian musketeers whose lively guitars and violins could be heard half a block away. The Russian note was doubtless in honor of the Cossack overblouse that Saint Laurent introduced last year and the rest of the fashion world has been copying ever since.

Though he is famous for his love of the thrills and lives his private life in thrifty rooms, he and his decorator, Victor Grandpierre, have gone back to Napoleon III for the new business setting. The big, high-ceilinged rooms are painted dead white with moiré patterned, pale green wool carpets. Chairs and couches are covered in ruby red brocade. Who knows? The Victorian aura may have influenced the collection.

In the 17 years of his career, Saint Laurent has gone through many phases. The black leather and the gangster periods are now far behind him; retired in favor of the Pure Look.

This time at least half of his collection looks as if it had stepped out of a Kate Greenaway book. The long, flower-printed dresses, the chin-strap hats with floppy brims, the artificial flowers, the plain black velvets with "black satin" sashes, the evening dresses in dark colors and even Alexander's drawn-back hairdos are all part of the pure picture.

Not that there isn't some clear-headed business thinking behind all the Saint Laurent charm. The world has been screaming for a new daytime uniform and, by showing almost nothing else, Saint Laurent has proposed the chemise. It shouldn't be too hard to put over. Women have always had a natural liking for the unbelted look, because it's easy and orderly.

His chemise is, to say the least, very chemise-y. Though there are many versions, the favorite hangs quite full from a high yoke to just above the knees. At this point a deep-bonnet is added. It stays closer to the ankles than mid-calf.

For his daytime chemises, Saint Laurent uses soft wool challis in flower patterns, all part of his romantic look. The colors are sensational, like the pale blue flowered chemise under a brighter blue velvet coat and the same kind of thing with ruby red velvet.

The unbeltd dress isn't just a daytime story. It repeats all through the collection in printed silks, a brilliantly embroidered black and in sheer black.

There's lots of velvet all through the collection. Saint Laurent uses black velvet for demure little cocktail and dinner suits with tops or skirts of white silk, jacquard and a white artificial flower for purrity. Later there are floor-length suits with skinny skirts and skinny cardigans concealing some glitter embroidery.

He likes black and uses it as a painter would, constantly mixing dull with shiny black and putting together the different textures of black velvet, more velvet, chiffon, net, lace and feathers.

Saint Laurent likes big, soft coats but shows fewer boots with them than most designers. The suits are hard tailored with hip-length, open cardigan jackets and very skinny skirts.

Ungaro showed his collection in his mirror-lined ready-to-wear quarters. He has the largest collection of good coats in French couture—all the way from enormous silky cashmeres with full, gathered backs to slim little coats over chemise dresses. Silk raincoats are lined with woolen fabrics to match skirts.

Ungaro's trademark is the printed fabric. This season his favorite is a kind of tulle with small rosebuds confined in the



Saint Laurent's new chemise look with chin-strap hat.

squares. The colors are most often brown and white or the beige shades in between.

There are stripes and more stripes in the collection and they appear on the furs, the heavier weaves and lighter-weight wools, running up and down or on the diagonal. Narrow white coats go with striped chemises, and it's the other way around with striped coats over white dresses.

Ungaro's most charming evening costume is the simple white crepe slip dress with a ruffled white lace bed jacket for a cover-up.

A Ritual Cave Is Found Under Pyramid of Sun

MEXICO CITY, July 24 (AP).—Mexican archaeologists have discovered a cave under the Pyramid of the Sun used by the Toltecs in the 9th century.

Pre-Columbian experts said the cave—probably used for religious rites—could shed more light on the origin and customs of the Toltecs, a pre-Aztec people whose origins are unknown and who disappeared in the 9th century. The cave is about 325 feet long, 13 feet high and 16 feet underground, exactly below the center of the 820-square-foot base of the pyramid at Teotihuacan, the ancient Toltec town 30 miles northeast of Mexico City.

Jorge Acosta, director of the pre-Hispanic department at the National Institute of Anthropology and History, said lots of broken pottery and ceramics of the pre-Aztec period were found in the cave.

On entering the cave, the archaeologists saw walls smoothed out with dark clay but without engravings or decorations. The pottery was found on the floor and in a chamber-like area at the end of the cave.

Near the end of the cave, they found three pathways opening up like a three-leaf clover structure. Teotihuacan, considered sacred by the Aztecs who arrived in the 12th century, is an Aztec Nahuatl language name meaning "place of the gods."

Besides the 170-foot-high Pyramid of the Sun, the Toltecs erected a smaller Pyramid of the Moon. A cave has been found under it, too.

Putting Personality Into Shopping Centers

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (HT)—A shopping center to be successful today should incorporate a touch of the mystery and the surprise of the bazaar.

"I am architect of the marriage of the soul with a contemporary war of buying," said Aaron Chelouche—specialist of the mass marketplace—architect and consultant on 140 shopping centers throughout the United States and Europe. To keep a balance between great and small, humanist Chelouche "I already did my mistakes," creates winding traffic patterns that lead department-store-bound customers past the little shops with their lure of "All Baba's cave."

"I am not autocrat," he said, "but I have become the psychologist of the woman shopper. And from the point of view of all the participating merchants, a best center is where the woman runs into only one store and then immediately leaves the area."

Seven years ago, the promoters of Parly II on the western outskirts of Paris called on the American architectural firm of Douglas and Chelouche to act as consultants for the French pioneer effort in Centres Commerciaux. Their U.S. know-how coupled with respect for French tastes brought such results that Chelouche transferred his headquarters to the heart of Paris. Parly II, despite its success, nonetheless represents a shopping center of the '60s.

His Office

Nothing could seem more remote in time from a Centre Commercial than Chelouche's 24 Place Vendôme offices installed in a grandiose suite of cream and gold paneled Louis XIV salons. Choosing black leather and chrome contemporary furniture, he has expressed his iconoclastic attitude towards a happy liaison between past and present. Coincidentally, back in 1715, the mansion at number 24 belonged to Germain Boffrand, co-architect with Jules Hardouin-Mansart of the Place Vendôme itself.

Chelouche's current projects include a burgeoning of new centers in Marseilles, Montpellier, Nantes, St. Etienne, Cre-

teil, Gergy-Pontoise, Nancy-le-Grand, Brussels and Jerusalem, all of which he visits a day to a week at a time.

Each has a distinct personality. "Every project must be treated like a new woman, like a new world," he said.

To prevent them from deteriorating into sterile merchandising, the Chelouche concept is to derive an environment which also serves as a place to go, to relax, to have fun, to see, to meet friends, to be entertained. Under these circumstances, people always buy. Particularly when children can be parked in nurseries and guarded amusement areas.

Although every center is a covered and climatized unit, he insists on natural light from the roof, and interior landscaping of trees, flowers, fountains, cascades and cafes to sit and enjoy.

It all. The long, broad, straight mall of yesterday's shopping center has been narrowed into a personalized pathway. To break monotony, it opens up at intervals into a series of courts and public squares. These spaces are designed for painting and sculpture exhibitions, boat and automobile shows, and other events. He foresees one day having orchestras playing as they do in Venice's Piazza San Marco.

To keep a center from going dead in the evening, there are draw attractions such as movie houses, discotheques and drug stores. Those still in the planning stage will have auditoriums, hotels and motels, and swimming pools. Already Nancy-le-Grand has the skatod rink.

Because tenants pay a percentage on sales above a predetermined level, it is in the developer's advantage to have the

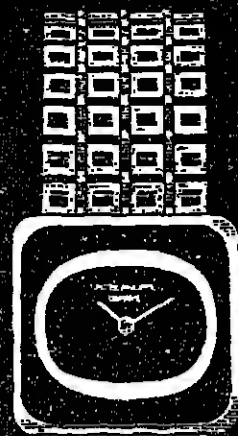
little shopkeeper proportionally do as well as the big mc. A Chelouche concept, for instance, is to have specialty food boutiques located next door to supermarkets. Each then benefits from the other. Parly II and La Belle Epine started paying percentage after two years, sign of a profitable center.

"I am the kind of man who gets totally involved with every- one, including my butcher," he said. "I want everybody to get into the act."

His models are the great animated marketplaces of antiquity like the Agora in Athens and Trajan's Forum in Rome.

"My first shopping center was a project when I was at Columbia School of Architecture in 1947. Although I get six times as many offers as I can handle, frankly I'd like to do something else for a change."

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A Patek Philippe doesn't just tell the time. It tells something about yourself.

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on the Champs-Élysées

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GENEVIEVE GRASS, Unisex coiffure, has just invented a new formula: male customers for the first time in France are able, if they wish, to have their hair done by a member of the opposite sex. Specializing in the "Anti-Vegan" Color, Brushing, Pedicures, Health treatments, Manicures and Private beauty salons.

Completely equipped at your service. The salon is open Mondays for those coming back from the weekend. A relaxed atmosphere without inconvenience in an ultra-modern decor, light and comfortable.

COME AND TRY US. Shampoo and set: Fr. 25. Entrance for cash. 48 Rue Fontaine.

GENEVIEVE GRASS 66 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

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Ring Shop

[illegible]

New World Bank Program Urged

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WFP)—World Bank President Robert McNamara has proposed a major overhaul of the bank's lending program for the four years in the wake of rising oil prices and other factors in the world economy "of magnitude previously associated with major wars and depression."

Mr. McNamara plans to cut the lending program by 5 per cent in real terms to meet the pressing needs of poor countries, reduce the bank's liquid reserves for the time being, and boost the lending rate to 7.25 per cent to 8 per cent.

Under Mr. McNamara's proposal, the bank's lending program for the next four years would total \$21.1 billion, compared with \$14 billion anticipated before. This represents a real increase of only 4 per cent a year, allowing for inflation. In addition, IDA loans over the period would add \$2 billion, making total outlays \$23 billion.

Price changes already encountered and anticipated are staggering, Mr. McNamara reported. For example, in 1971, the bank predicted a cumulative inflation rate of 18 per cent by 1976. But dollar prices of goods and services had risen by 40 per cent by this month, and Mr. McNamara said "We now estimate that by fiscal year 1976, the cumulative increase over fiscal 1971 will be approximately 50 per cent."

To finance the better loan program, Mr. McNamara has proposed an increase in borrowing by \$2 billion to \$13.9 billion, an increase which would be greater if the bank were to maintain its present highly conservative level on reserves.

Because of the boosted lending program, Mr. McNamara warned member countries, an increase in the bank's subscribed capital will be needed "greater than previously envisaged." He said he would begin informal discussions on this subject with member governments next year.

Copies of the proposed revision of the bank program, and of the McNamara memorandum to the executive directors analyzing prospects for the developing countries, were obtained by The Washington Post.

In the memorandum to the executive directors dated July 4, Mr. McNamara confessed that the boosted lending plans of the bank, combined with all other projected aid programs, "fall far short of what is required to assist those countries which have been most seriously affected by recent changes in the world economy."

A basic staff paper prepared as a rationale for the revised lending program takes a gloomy view of economic prospects for 40 developing countries that do not export oil, forecasting that their standard of living will fall further behind both the developed countries and the other developing countries.

Taking into account changes in exchange rates, the level of inflation, and shifts in commodity prices—including oil—Mr. McNamara said that some 300 million people in developing countries stand to benefit, but "another 800 million people—whose per capita incomes average less than \$200 a year—are likely to receive a severe setback."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

United Aircraft Bids for ESB

ESB Inc. says that United Aircraft Corp. has filed an offer to purchase all the shares of ESB at \$34 each. The total value will be \$191 million if all ESB shares are tendered. ESB adds that its management and board believe that the United offer represents fair value and will recommend that all ESB holders accept it. This appears to head off a rival offer announced last week by International Nickel Co. of Canada to buy all the shares of ESB at \$26 each. Later Wednesday, however, ESB raised its bid to \$36.

Air France Revises Operating Loss

Air France says it expects an operating loss for the current year to be around \$0 million from the \$8.7 million loss of the end of 1973. The airline said higher fuel prices will add some \$0 million to its costs in 1974, in addition to general wage and price increases. Air France notes it can not hope to absorb all these costs in a single year, even if progress is made toward a more realistic tariff structure.

U.S. Official Rescinds FTC Order

A Federal Trade Commission (FTC) official has rescinded a commission order requiring Litton Industries Inc. to divest its Triumph-Adler unit, a West German typewriter manufacturer firm it acquired in 1969. Litton manufactures Royal

typewriters. An FTC administrative law judge said the divestiture, ordered by the commission March 19, 1973, would be anti-competitive and therefore not in the public interest. It is to be anticipated that in the exercise of good business judgment, Litton would withdraw from the office typewriter market... if it were required to divest itself of Triumph-Adler, administrative law judge Lavin Berman ruled. The decision is not final and must be approved by the commission. Judge Berman recommended that the FTC's 10-year ban on future acquisitions by Litton in the typewriter industry without commission approval remain in effect.

Gelsenberg Sees Good Dividend

Gelsenberg expects to be able to pay a satisfactory dividend for 1974 on the basis of developments so far after returning to a 10 per cent payment last year from nil in 1972. Chairman Walter Kasper says all business sectors have been making a profit in the year so far with the exception of the domestic oil market. The chemical, nuclear energy and trading divisions are now in a position to make a considerable contribution to the result, he adds. Sales to third parties in the first six months of the current year rose to 3.4 billion deutsche marks from 2 billion DM a year earlier due largely to much higher oil prices. The chemical sector in particular achieved a real sales growth.

Big Board Prices Rise As Dow Index Gains 8

NEW YORK, July 24 (WFP)—Prices closed higher on the New York Stock Exchange today in moderately active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 8.06 points to 805.77. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 300 to 575.

Volume totaled 12.87 million shares compared with 12.91 million shares yesterday. The market was little changed, with the Dow average down a little, until about noon, when it began a gradual rise.

Brokers said traders began to take positions looking toward tomorrow when President Nixon will make an economic speech and when the New York bank loan volume, which is an indicator of interest rate pressure, is announced.

They said the general belief is that Mr. Nixon will abide by the high court ruling. ESB Inc., which had not traded since July 18, rocketed 15 7/8 to 33 3/8 on about 760,000 shares.

Both United Aircraft and International Nickel Co. of Canada have filed tender offers for ESB shares.

Mobile Oil jumped 2 3/8 to 42 1/2 in its group. Low-priced Occidental Petroleum rose a point to 19 1/4, and Standard of Ohio 1 1/2 to 48. All came in with sharply higher quarterly profits.

Exxon, another firm spot, gained 1 1/4 to 77. Consolidated Edison, among the volume leaders, picked up another 1/2 to 9 following a one-point increase yesterday, when it resumed payment of the quarterly dividend on common stock and reported higher earnings for the June quarter.

Drug industry stocks were broadly lower following a Dow Jones news service and Wall Street Journal story saying U.S. Senate committee hearings on the drug industry and government moves to lower the costs.

Israeli Bank Failure

TEL AVIV, July 24 (AP)—The government opened bankruptcy proceedings against Israel-Brick Bank Ltd. today. A special cabinet-level committee announced the decision but made no decision to underwrite losses of the British subsidiary of the bank.

CREDIT DU NORD

The General Meetings held on June 7, 1974, under the chairmanship of Mr. Louis-Charles de FOUCHIER, President of the Board of Directors, were of an exceptional nature, given the importance of the decisions that were taken.

The first extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved various amendments to the Statutes affecting the role of the Board of Directors, the remuneration of the Directors and the establishment of a committee of control.

The Board, in its report to the subsequent shareholders' annual general meeting and after having examined the accounts of the Bank for 1973, has approved the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1973, totaling Fr. 12,127 million.

After distribution of the dividends, the reserves, and the provisions (including a provision for investments), the consolidated balance sheet of the CREDIT DU NORD and its subsidiaries totals Fr. 12,950 million of which client resources represent Fr. 7,744 million.

As far as the results are concerned, this report shows that, in spite of burdensome cost increases (more than 20%), the 17.6% increase in the Bank's general operating result (58 million) has enabled a global operating profit of Fr. 31,251,774 after depreciations and provisions amounting to Fr. 36,306,000. Securities and real-estate transactions have contributed to a surplus of Fr. 12,262,823, from which a net long-term appreciation of Fr. 10,264,923 was allocated to the long-term profit reserve fund.

The Meeting approved the accounts for the financial year which showed—apart from an increase of Fr. 200,000,000—a net profit of Fr. 26,330,000 after depreciations, provisions and taxes.

The Meeting allocated a sum of Fr. 3 million to reserves and voted the distribution of a global dividend of Fr. 25 per share (plus Fr. 115,767,262 profit of Fr. 31,251,774 after depreciations and provisions amounting to Fr. 36,306,000. Securities and real-estate transactions have contributed to a surplus of Fr. 12,262,823, from which a net long-term appreciation of Fr. 10,264,923 was allocated to the long-term profit reserve fund.

of prescribed drugs are beginning to weigh on drug stocks.

Marion Labs dropped 2 1/4 to 15 1/2, Merck fell 2 1/2 to 73 1/2, Bristol Myers slipped 1 3/8 to 50 5/8 and Baxter Labs fell 1 1/2 to 34.

Northern Natural Gas gained 1 1/4 to 50 1/4. The company reported first-half net of \$5.2 a share against \$3.63.

The American Stock Exchange index climbed 52 to 80.77. Geon Industries was most active, plunging 7 to 3 on volume of 144,000 from the last trade on June 27. Trading had been halted at the firm's request to allow it "time to assess the merits of a suit brought by two former shareholders of a Geon subsidiary," an Amex spokesman said.

The two later agreed to drop their suit if a proposed sale of Geon to a Burmah Oil unit was completed, the spokesman added. Earlier this month, however, Burmah said it notified Geon it would not proceed with the transaction.

The Industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 0.13 to 74.03.

Nixon Names Economy Aide

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 24 (WFP)—President Nixon yesterday announced his choice of Alan Greenspan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as his next economic adviser, to be the next chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Greenspan, known as a conservative but independent-minded economist, will succeed Herbert Stein on Sept. 1 if confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Stein has resigned to become a professor at the University of Virginia.

In a brief statement to reporters here, Mr. Greenspan emphasized the "exceptional difficulty" of the task of trying to curb inflation, declaring that it would require "extraordinary efforts."

He said that at stake are "our economic and political freedoms," but added he was encouraged because he sensed the first real awareness in the nation of the importance of tackling the problem seriously.

Mr. Greenspan made his brief comments following a three-hour meeting the President held with 24 businessmen and economists to obtain their views on ways to fight inflation.

Dollar Drops to Year's Low in France, Dips Elsewhere

PARIS, July 24 (WFP)—The dollar fell to a new low for the day on the foreign exchange market here today with the Bank of France making no effort to halt the slide.

Commercial bankers estimated that the dollar fell to 4,963 francs from 4,974 yesterday and 4,930 a month ago—its lowest level since a temporary phenomenon tied to end-of-the-month corporate bond for cash, and said that the pressure would be lifted by next week.

Another factor weighing against the dollar here is as well as in other financial centers is the anticipation that interest rates for dollars and Eurodollars have peaked, encouraging investors to begin shifting their short-term money-market deposits to continental currencies.

In Frankfurt, for example, the dollar closed at its low for the day at 2,515 deutsche marks, down from 2,545 yesterday.

The special factors operating in the Paris market are tied to the government's anti-inflation policy, which has severely restricted the growth in commercial bank loans. As a result, the banks have been pushing the credit lines extended to business.

The one escape route around these restrictions is to borrow foreign currency and convert the proceeds back into francs—an operation that increases the value of the franc on the exchange market.

While such borrowings circumvent the government's policy to slow business spending, officials have left the loophole open because foreign currency is needed to bolster the nation's reserves to pay for oil imports.

Simon, who has met with West German, Italian, French, British colleagues after visits to the Middle East, said that the Treasury currently has standing about \$26 billion in certificates, of which West Germany holds some \$20 billion. He said that the Treasury "special" in that the maximum are tailored to the needs of the investor but that the interest paid is equal to what any financial institution in the United States would earn. He said there was no foreign exchange guarantee, gold link or link to inflation.

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Company Reports

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Second Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions)... 231.5 206.7

Profits (millions)... 17.5 14.5

Per Share... 1.03 0.86

Eastern Airlines

Second Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions)... 304.8 324.0

Profits (millions)... 12.21 -5.87

Per Share... 0.63 -0.36

Reynolds Industries

Second Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions)... 1,131.0 820.0

Profits (millions)... 81.55 61.73

Per Share... 2.09 1.52

Standard Oil (Indiana)

Second Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions)... 2,121.4 1,561.9

Profits (millions)... 151.42 128.17

Per Share... 3.89 2.74

Sperry Rand

First Qtr. (June 30) 1974 1973

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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13	B4	Silohast	.62	4	9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW Ind	.60	3	18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
B4	48	Salem	.27	7	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Synthetic		3	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	18	Sambos Rst		15	64	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Syntex	.ad	19	645	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1

[illegible]

Toronto Stock

High Low Last Chrgs				Closing prices on July 24, 1974				High Low Last Chrgs				High Low Last Chrgs				As calculated by the Luxembourg Exchange, the price is in U.S. dollars			
2998 Abby Glen	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1	322 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5559 Doni Siera	\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	DM	3.1000	Belgium	1	70		
1918 Adairbill	5 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	4	323 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5560 Du Pont	\$ 30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	French F	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
486 Acklands	12	12	12	1	324 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5561 Dyer	\$ 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
2014 Agribank Ltd	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1	325 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5562 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
2153 Amico E	9	9	9	9	326 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5563 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
3009 Andra and	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	327 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5564 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
2524 Andra Ltd	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	328 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5565 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
375 Andri Cent	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	329 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5566 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
2009 Andri Ltd	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	330 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5567 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
180 Almex Inc	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	331 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5568 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
360 Arco A	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	332 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5569 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
1520 Banderit	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	333 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5570 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
5291 Bank H S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	334 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5571 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
1909 Baulor	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	335 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5572 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
7774 Bell Canada	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	336 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5573 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
460 Both Corp	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	337 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5574 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
1700 Brock	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	338 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5575 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
18780 Bvies Corp	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	339 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5576 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
1000 Bvies Corp	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	340 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5577 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
1500 Bvies Corp	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	341 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5578 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
150					342 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5579 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					343 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5580 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					344 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5581 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					345 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5582 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					346 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5583 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					347 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5584 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					348 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5585 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					349 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5586 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					350 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5587 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					351 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5588 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					352 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5589 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					353 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5590 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					354 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5591 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					355 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5592 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					356 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5593 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					357 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5594 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					358 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5595 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					359 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5596 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					360 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5597 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					361 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5598 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					362 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5599 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					363 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5600 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					364 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5601 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					365 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5602 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					366 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5603 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					367 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5604 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					368 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5605 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					369 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5606 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					370 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5607 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					371 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5608 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					372 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5609 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					373 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5610 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					374 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5611 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					375 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5612 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					376 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5613 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					377 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5614 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					378 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5615 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					379 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5616 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					380 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5617 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					381 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5618 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					382 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5619 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					383 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5620 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					384 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5621 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					385 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5622 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					386 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5623 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					387 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5624 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					388 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5625 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					389 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5626 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					390 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5627 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					391 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5628 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					392 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5629 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					393 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5630 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					394 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5631 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					395 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5632 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		
					396 Camrau A	\$ 6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	5633 Electro A	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	DM	3.7621	Korea	1	70		

Euroco Is Worth...

July 24, 1974	
calculated by the	Luxembourg
the, the	was today v
3.00300	Belgian F.
ch F.	Korea
0.51209	Irish S.
784.53987	Lin. F.
3.19721	U.S.S.

Tokyo Exchange

July 24, 1974

Price	Yen
277	Mitsui E. Wks.
277	Mitsui Ind. Corp.
327	Nip. Print.
420	Mitsubishi Corp.
420	Yokohama Specie
177	Nippon
618	Shanpei
455	Teikoku
1,560	Som. Corp.
699	Sunporno Bk.
290	Tokai Marine
290	Tokai Cheri.
333	Tokai
452	Marm's
452	Toyots

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)	
Amsterdam	Guinness
D. 58.29	Guinness Ltd.
Rij. Heijn. 63.20	Hudson Bay
Ambank. 252	Imp Chem.
Bank. 62.60	Imps.
.... 242	Mars & Spens.
.... 35.58	Mohawk
De Lek. 164	Nichols
.... 63.50	Plessey
Am-Hold 68	Rand Mines.
.... 71.90	Rank Org.
.... 81.90	Seagull Dutch.
.... 168.00	R.T.
.... 109.80	Shell
.... 37.99	Thorn (Abe)
Dutch. 107.50	Tube Invest.
.... 134.50	Union Carb.
.... 162	Vickers
	Wor Ldg.
	West Deep.
	West Orif.
Brussels	

-Lamb..	2,095	Woolworth...	
-Dugree..	1,194	ZCI.....	
-Imbel ..	5,910		

[illegible]

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Currency Rates

July 24, 1941

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers: These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	US \$	FF	100	Guilder	ESP.	Sw.
Australia	5.5000	3.0121	15.41	54.7700	16.27	3.8800	94.34
Belgium (C)	37.285	49.575	14.0515	100.00	7.5370	11.6300	12.82
Frankfurt	5.115	6.3140	—	53.00	8.0088	98.08	87.38
London 121	3.6075	—	4.8205	11.197	169.75	7.145	38.205
Paris	529.50	152.00	—	156.18	—	242.28	17.00
Stocks	46.075	11.3450	183.50	—	3.74125	180.00	12.970
Switzerland	2.895	60.11	113.24	62.75	0.45345	115.13	160.57

The following are dollar equivalents of the above exchange rates: Australia, 100 U.S. Dollars = 54.77 Australian Dollars; Belgium, 100 U.S. Dollars = 37.285 Belgian Francs; London, 100 U.S. Dollars = 3.6075 Pounds; Paris, 100 U.S. Dollars = 529.50 Francs; Switzerland, 100 U.S. Dollars = 2.895 Swiss Francs; Stockholm, 100 U.S. Dollars = 4.6075 Swedish Kronas; Barcelona, 100 U.S. Dollars = 3.6075 Spanish Pesetas; Amsterdam, 100 U.S. Dollars = 16.27 Guilder; Copenhagen, 100 U.S. Dollars = 11.63 Danish Kronas; Buenos Aires, 100 U.S. Dollars = 3.88 Argentine Pesos.

(a) Commercial Rate. (b) Basis of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 100. (e) Amounts needed to pay one pound.

The new currency



-By Will Weng

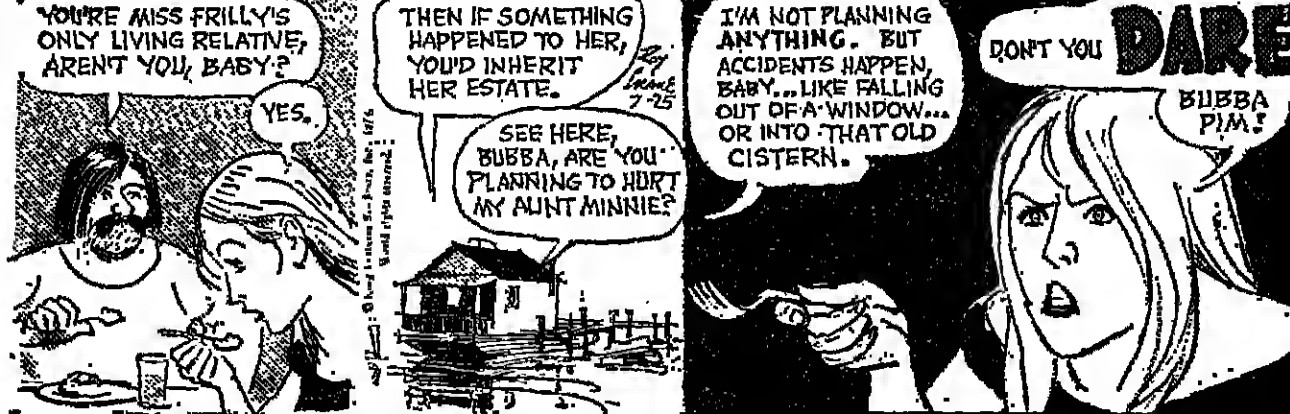
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
14					15					16				
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40			41							42				
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50	51	52					53	54						
55				56			57	58				59	60	61
62			63				64				65			
66							67				68			
69							70				71			

ALGERIA.....	23	72	Cloudy	MADRID.....	21	82	Clear
AMSTERDAM.....	21	59	Cloudy	MILAN.....	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	1	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL.....	20	68	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	1	—	Unavailable	MOSCOW.....	20	58	Stormy
BAGDAD.....	1	—	Unavailable	MUNICH.....	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	27	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	16	81	Showers
BERLIN.....	21	70	Overcast	NICE.....	23	73	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	25	73	Rain	PARIS.....	23	73	Cloudy
BOMBAY.....	26	59	Cloudy	PARIS.....	13	59	Rain
CAIRO.....	31	88	Clear	PRAGUE.....	17	82	Showers
CHICAGO.....	23	77	Cloudy	ROME.....	18	81	Clear
COLUMBO.....	27	81	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	23	81	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL.....	27	21	Clear	STOCKHOLM.....	27	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	15	58	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	29	84	Clear
DUSSELDORF.....	16	61	Cloudy	TRIESTE.....	23	77	Clear
HAARLEM.....	23	61	Cloudy	TURIN.....	23	84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	17	63	Rain	VENICE.....	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	23	77	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	25	77	Cloudy
HONG KONG.....	23	77	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	23	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON.....	24	76	Cloudy
135 PALMS.....	35	82	Clear	ZURICH.....	23	72	Cloudy
LISBON.....	20	54	Clear				
LONDON.....	23	61	Rain				
LOS ANGELES.....	24	76	Sunny				

*Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
 at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

U



ALICE. Only moments about sufficient that across at the end of publication of the first volume appear to have been set at rest by the recent donation of the Khrushchev tapes to Columbia University's Oral History Collection, together with a report by a New Jersey electronics firm testifying that the voice on the tapes was

"Readers should be given a chance to make their own judgments," he says in criticizing the policing of Soviet literature. "I am deeply disturbed by the slow pace of consumer gains, Khrushchev remarks. 'Our people must be able to use their wages to buy high-quality products manufactured under socialism if they ultimately to accept our system and reject capitalism.' There is nothing unusual about critics of those soundings to the Soviet system, but the stress on consumer welfare at the expense of revolutionary slogans seems gains in credibility when a former leader of the Soviet Union says: 'You can't make soup out of ideas.'"

the club king.

South gracefully captured the club king with the ace and entered dummy with a heart lead to play a trump. When East played low, he put up the king, an unusual move. He gave up the chance of finding East with both ace and queen of spades to decrease the chance of the defense taking a club ruff. As it happened, there was no club ruff available, but this play of the spade king proved a winner.

West led the club king.

North South

♠ K183
♥ 73
♦ A17
♣ AJ95

Both sides were vulnerable

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

CELEX 6 LETTER WORD

STOUJ 6 LETTER WORD

HYNNWIN 8 LETTER WORD

YULNOH 7 LETTER WORD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A cartoon illustration of a person standing on a pile of letters, shouting 'NO PART COULD BE AS GREAT AS THIS.' The person is wearing a striped shirt and shorts. The letters on the pile are 'C', 'E', 'L', 'X', 'S', 'T', 'O', 'U', 'J', 'H', 'Y', 'N', 'N', 'W', 'I', 'N', 'Y', 'U', 'L', 'N', 'O', 'H'. The person is pointing at the letters with their right hand.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumble: CAKED ABNEY PESTLE BUTANE
Answer: Framed for lying purposes - BEDS

هكذا من الأصل

Art Buchwald

Ziegler and Disney

WASHINGTON—The big question everyone in Washington is asking this week is, "If for some reason President Nixon has to leave office, will Ron Ziegler be able to get his job back at Disneyland?"

The consensus among most Ziegler-watchers is that he will. One watcher who asked not to be mentioned by name because he still has relatives in Orange County, Calif., told me, "I've been watching Ziegler now for five years, and as far as I'm concerned he never left Disneyland. Ron is a born believer in fantasy, and he knows how to treat everyone like children. The very virtues that made him one of the best guides at Disneyland are now paying off for him as spokesman for the President of the United States."



Buchwald

"But wouldn't the Disney people be hesitant about rehiring someone who worked in the White House?"

The Ziegler-watcher shook his head. "Ron was never involved with Watergate. He was as honest as the tooth. You want to know why?"

"Sure," I said. "Because they didn't trust him. They were afraid if they told him anything, he'd spill it. Everyone else in the White House apparently knew what the hell was going on except Ziegler. They treated him like a dumb-dum and

now they're all going to jail, and Ron has the last laugh. "I've never seen Ron laugh," I said. "It was just a figure of speech," my friend replied. "Do you realize that next to Al Haig, the President depends more on Ziegler than any other person in his administration?"

"Why is that?"

"Because Ron still believes everything the President tells him."

"You mean Ziegler's not putting us on when he says now that we have all the facts the only conclusion we can arrive at is that the President knew nothing about the cover-up?"

"In his heart he really believes it."

"How could he?" I asked. "Because he worked at Disneyland. Anyone who believes in Mickey Mouse, Snow White and Donald Duck is going to believe Mr. Nixon's story. You can say for him as spokesman for the President of the United States."

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Kokoschka: 'Doomed' With the Rest of Us

By Hanas Neubourg

VILLENUEVE, Switzerland (AP).—"Art is dead," said Oskar Kokoschka and lit another cigarette, ignoring the gasped plea from his wife to slow down on smoking.

"Pictorial art is completely dead. Literature also has suffered strongly. And music? Just listen to modern concerts. Everything has become experiment. In art you need ideas, not experiments."

Views like those might sound irredeemably conservative from an Expressionist pioneer whose paintings now fetch up to \$100,000 apiece. But Kokoschka insists he has no desire to try to stop what he feels is a natural process.

"I face the facts and I accept them," he explained. To Kokoschka, those facts are just further evidence that man is doomed. "This is my situation: I would like to live at least 800 years. I would like to be the last one sitting on a tree so I can watch. I know that I would be doomed as well. But I would like to know how the end will come. I am an explorer." Gloomy words from a painter-poet, now 88. But they contrast with his seeming vigor and the vivid colors which he uses to describe a tempestuous life in his memoirs—which will be published next month in London.

Kokoschka was interviewed in the book-lined living room of his home outside Villeneuve, a quiet vineyard town on Lake Geneva with the Vaudois Alps as a backdrop. Paintings by "OK" surround the visitor. Two more were on easels in the adjoining studio. A glass door opened on a garden with a cherry tree, roses, lavender. But he stressed that he does not depend on this environment: "The world to which I have a relationship reaches as far as I can see. If it is taken away from me, I take possession of something else. I never cry over a loss. I have always been a nomad."

The Austrian-born son of a Prague goldsmith, Kokoschka has been on the move for much of his life. He left Vienna, where he began his career, after his bold style of painting and an erotic play he had written touched off a scandal. The rupture of a passionate love affair with Alma Mahler, the husky-loving widow of composer Gustav Mahler, sent him rushing to the Austrian-Russian front as a World War I volunteer cavalryman. A Russian bullet narrowly missed his brain and a bayonet pierced his chest.

After the war, he traveled in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. After a rightist Polish in Austria, he went to Czechoslovakia. The armies of Hitler, who denounced him as a "degenerate artist" but had his paintings sold abroad rather than

destroying them, made him move to London, where he became a British citizen. Villeneuve has been a base for him and his wife since 1953. But he has continued to travel. He has spent summers in Salzburg, Austria, teaching students from more than two dozen countries at an art academy he named the School of Vision.

Still a Traveler

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—Oskar Kokoschka, now 88

Golda Meir, Agatha Christie, Pope Pius XII, Casals, and Adnan have been among his "victims," as he calls them. So have a score of moneyed Europeans and Americans.

Chooses Subjects

He said he often had to turn down people who wanted to be painted. "I can't paint someone unless I succeed to open him up like a tin," he explained. "One whom I did not want to paint was conductor Arturo Toscanini. He looked to me like a shivering cat. I think he had a megalomania inserted instead of a heart."

But there were also some who refused to accept the finished paintings because they felt they had been "skinned alive," as one critic wrote. Kokoschka says he works without a plan, "like a fish in a planless ocean waiting for a mosquito—the idea." But his orderly studio appears to contradict him. Also, his daily schedule and his health are carefully watched over by his Czech-born wife, Olga, whom he married in a London air-raid shelter during the 1930s. He works daily for at least four hours, usually starting late in the morning with a cup of whiskey. "It's my whip," he said.

His pace is slow. "In my entire life, I have painted hardly 500 pictures. Others do 500 in one month." Some of his paintings never leave the studio. "He can spend weeks on something that is very perfect and then he suddenly gets an idea," his wife says. "He scrapes everything off the canvas and starts again. The figure who looked to the right now looks to the left. He just decides it would be better this way."

Slow Writing

Such perfectionism also made the memoirs a laborious undertaking. A first version by a German writer compiled from long tape-recording sessions was quickly dismissed by the artist. He rewrote the entire book in his own hand. "I have no sense of time," he commented. "Eighteen is for me the same as eighty."

Kokoschka's paintings are exhibited in numerous art galleries in Europe and America, but not in France. "In France, they just take my paintings," he lived in Paris for some time "but all of my friends were Hungarians and Poles." His book makes no mention of Picasso or any other great modern he might have met them. "I am an islander. There are not many people I find interesting. And I hate circles or movements. Movements have been invented by dealers."

At one point, he said: "There are no more painters." But then he hesitated. "I do not know the young ones... I do not go to exhibitions anymore. I don't have that much time."

PEOPLE: More Star Roles For the Ex-Mayor

Hardly a day passes that former New York Mayor John Lindsay fails to get a job offer. This day WCBS-TV in New York announced that Lindsay will be a member of its "election team" this fall, offering observations on both the New York state primaries in September and the general elections in November. In the meantime, Lindsay's making that picture in Paris, directed by Otto Preminger, and has agreed to be a weekly contributor to ABC-TV's new daily "In America" program.



Lindsay

Max Baer, president of the International Chess Federation, says that his group won't tolerate future boycotts by the Soviet Union or other countries against chess. Czech grandmaster Vlastimil Hort, world champion Boris Spassky and grand master Lev Polugaevsky arrived in Solingen, West Germany, for a tournament there earlier this month and told the organizers that they had decided to withdraw if Spassky participated. He didn't, withdrawing voluntarily. "This will no longer be tolerated," Baer said. "Once Mr. Hort is officially named as a member of the West German team, the Russians must play against him or forfeit their game." Spassky, a supporter of ousted Czech Communist party chief Alexander Dubcek, was allowed to leave his country in 1973 after serving 18 months in prison for his political opposition to the Soviet invasion in 1968. Spassky had been no grudge against the Russians. "They only did what their political masters in Moscow told them to do."

One of the late Pearl Buck's seven adopted children and the Pearl S. Buck Foundation are contesting the Nobel Prize-winning novelist's will. A jury in Rutland, Vt., heard lawyers describe the author as an old woman, an imbecile of her money by her business manager, Theodore Harris, 43, to whom she left the bulk of her estate. The adopted son, Edgar Walsh of New York City, claims that Miss Buck was either under undue influence of Harris or was mentally unstable when she signed the will in 1971, two years before her death. In Danbury, Vt., his lawyer told the court that "she believed he (Harris) loved her and she transferred her

property to him. All of this done as part of a scheme perpetrated by Mr. Harris."

According to a report in Daily News (New York), a woman has for divorce from her wife, a married Catholic nun, who she could not keep her "numerous and constant demands." The News that Elizabeth Pitonak, 53, of the accusations and claims that her husband, Edward, told the London court that she was physically or mentally unstable when she signed the will in 1971, two years before her death. In Danbury, Vt., his lawyer told the court that "she believed he (Harris) loved her and she transferred her

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